THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

密勒氏評論報

A Weekly Newspaper Established In 1917

March 22, 1947

NEW U. S. POLICY

AN EDITORIAL

Yen's Long Misrule Of Shansi

By C. Y. W. Meng

C. P. O. Faces Crisis

By Duncan Lee

Portrait Of Nation On The Way

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DANGEROUS SIGNS

AN EDITORIAL

VOLUME 105 PRICE CNC$2,000 NUMBER 4

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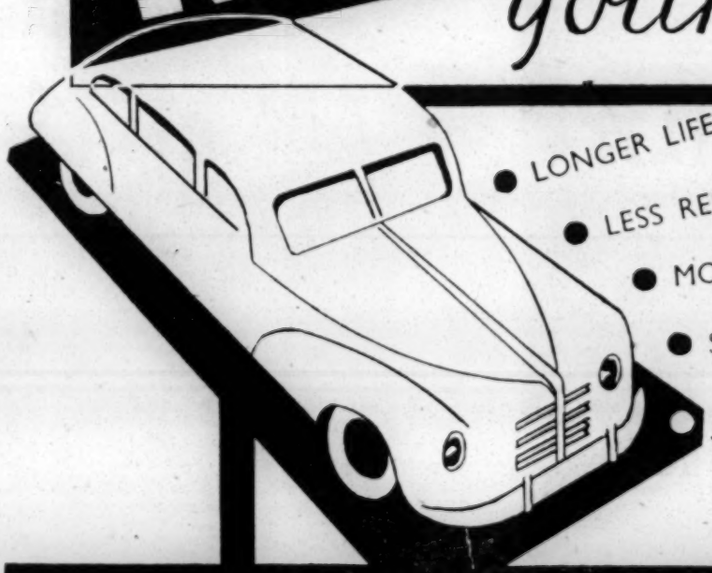

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LETTERS From The People

Comments from readers on current topics are cordially invited: their opinions, however, do not necessarily represent the views of The China Weekly Review.

Misunderstanding?

To The Editor:

Confusion has recently spread all over Taiwan, including the capital, Taipei, where Governor Chen Yi's orders were effective only within the premises of his administration.

Having been released from the yoke of Japanese servitude, the Formosans were happy to come under the rule of the Central Government and expected to enjoy once again their long anticipated rights of freedom and equality.

But the Central Government, during the past year and a half, has shown them only corruption and inefficiency, much to the disappointment and embarrassment of all. All these things, added to the Formosans' long-suffered privations, have fomented general dissatisfaction among the populace.

Riots are the natural outcome since they allow the people to air their grievances. The Formosans had probably no intention of rebelling against the Central Authorities, but their misunderstanding of Government monopolies apparently was the main cause of the present unfortunate state of affairs.

In order to do justice to the Formosans, administrative reforms should be effected without delay. Those corrupt officials who should have been removed long ago, should not be tolerated any longer. The ridiculous attitude of those Government employees who regard themselves as conquerors should be rectified. The spirit of the people should be upheld, while national honor and prestige is vindicated.

It is impossible to say whether these people are being incited to rebel against their masters. But in any case it is not smart of the authorities to risk losing the support of the majority, for the sake of maintaining the positions of a few. It is obvious that if nothing substantial is done to remedy the situation, direr consequences will result in the long run.

CHENG PAO-MING.

Shanghai,
March 11, 1947.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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End Of Talks

To The Editor:

It is quite obvious that the KMT will have to assume the responsibility for destroying the last chance of renewing the peace talks, since they ordered the Communists to leave Nanking and Shanghai by March 5th.

The reason given in the order was that the Communists, by refusing to accept the Government's Four Point plan, have closed the door on future peace talks; and by launching military offensives against the Nationalist Army everywhere, and sowing rumors in order to confuse people's minds, they have forced the Government to take such steps.

But, in spite of the Government's propaganda, it will be the actions in the next year that will be the best explanation of this action.

So long as the Chinese people are living under this dark shadow, only the peace talks of both parties can bring them into the light. Though they have suffered, they were never hopeless, but after the Government's statement, they see nothing but the Government's terrible face, and more fighting and starvation.

The people's patience is not endless, and millions will refuse to be killed. Then the Government's only choice will be to lay itself down into a grave.

F. L.

Nanking,
March 10, 1947.

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

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Stop The War

To The Editor:

It is now almost two years since V-J Day. Since then, the Civil war has been raging, and now has reached its highest pitch. It is rushing China on to the verge of collapse and bringing disaster to all the Chinese people, on the one hand; and it may heighten the conflict between America and Russia, and threaten world peace, on the other. So if the civil war is to go on unchecked, the success of the past eight years bloodshed will be as nothing.

The news of the resignation of Dr. T. V. Soong, and the succession to the post by President Chiang, has made headlines in the papers recently. To my mind, no matter how clear minded and strong-handed President Chiang may be, he cannot help the present situation. There is only one way to avert economic bankruptcy, and that is to put a stop to the civil war. We should like to appeal to the conscience of all the so-called war like "heroes," both KMT and CP, who rely so much on their weapons, to bring an end to China's tragedy, and by so doing save her from destruction. Whoever puts down his weapons first will be highly honored and appreciated by the people.

According to today's paper, Dr. T. V. Soong, ex-minister of the Executive Yuan, will go to America and represent President Chiang, and negotiate the loan of $500,000,000 gold. If such a big loan is granted by Uncle Sam, I wonder if, instead of using it for rehabilitation work, it will go to help the KMT to fight and thereby prolong the civil war.

Mr. Fu Sze Nian, one of the delegates of the People"s Council, proposed recently that in order to balance the budget, the properties of Kung and Soong should be confiscated. Two years ago it was proposed that eleven others, the largest depositers in American Banks excluding Kung and Soong, should also have their properties confiscated. Among the eleven were the CP leader Mao Tse Tung and our so-called "irrigation expert" General Feng. How shameful this is! Is the highest leader of our country deaf? Why don't we hear the recognized government make some explanation of Mr. Fu's proposal?

Oh, dear party leaders and warriors, you should follow the advice of the great sage, Ta Yu! "If a person is hungry; it is caused by me, if he suffers from cold, it is due to my inability to clothe him; and if he becomes a criminal it is my fault!" Also you may ask yourselves: if the common people now suffer from cold and hunger, is it due to my squeeze, or to my insistance on fighting? If so, take out all you have in American banks and give it to your poor country, stop the war immediately, and "wash hands" from now on. I will guarantee that you will be the Ta Yu of today.

C. K. HOO.

Chengtu, Szechuen,
March 4, 1947.

Country Girl's Fate

To The Editor:

Some weeks ago a girl, the wife of a student in our school, died a tragic death in a village about 40 li southeast of this town. In these troubled times, the death of a country girl, no matter how tragic it may be, seems too trivial and insignificant to be capable of attracting public attention, much less comment.

Being very thoughtful and sympathetic with our sisters' fate throughout the nation during this transitional period, I am determined to keep the details of this girl's death a secret no longer, but to bring it forth for the sole purpose of impressing those who advocate social re-

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form and the improvement of women's position in this nation.

Chinese girls, as you probably know, generally don't expect to enjoy life after marriage, and their life is really nothing but one long effort. It is said that this particular girl, soon after her wedding day, began her slave-like existence back in the country in her husband's home. Her husband came to see her only on holidays and her father-in-law had a shop in town.

She lived alone with her mother-in-law, who at first treated the girl tolerably well. However, as time went by the mother began to treat the girl less well, finding fault, scolding and sometimes actually beating her. No matter how violently she was beaten she was always warned not to say a word to either her husband or her father-in-law when they returned from town.

This went on for some years, and the girl suffered tremendously but always silently. Secretly she wept many tears, and let the wounds take care of themselves without a word to anyone. To complete her misfortune, one day she was sent to the field to gather certain herbs. As it was getting dark, she made haste to return, but with only half a basketful gathered. As soon as the mother examined her basket and found it only half full, there was another beating. The girl bore it silently as usual.

Then she was ordered to fill the lamp with rape oil as it was already dark. While the girl was filling the lamp, she heard the heavy steps of her mother-in-law coming near, and her heart suddenly failed and the oil bottle dropped from her hand to the floor. She was immediately caught by the mother, who, as cruel as a wolf, roared and bound the girl with a long rope and gave her another sound beating. The louder the girl cried the sounder the beating grew.

Later that evening she was untied, dragged from the room and pushed out the door.

Early next morning, a woman's headgear was discovered near a well not far from the village. The girl had jumped into the well, to make an end to her fate as a slave. What a cruel and tragic death! A costly coffin was bought for the girl and the husband's family paid for a large and grand funeral. That is all.

Dear Editor, how does it affect you to hear this story? This is but one of the countless examples of the pitiful fate that befalls an ignorant country girl. And country girls are born Chinese too, if you please. We have Women's Associations throughout the nation, but little have they done so far to raise the position of their sisters. Strange to say, we have such an organization in this town, too, but I have not heard the slightest voice from it.

In China, man's life is as cheap as a dog's. "Everybody's business is nobody's business." Something must be done. It is indeed a matter of profoundest regret that many girls, such as the one I have described, spend their lives suffering cruelly without the slightest knowledge that they have been promised equal rights with men under the New Constitution, to the framing of which some of their fellow sisters had the honor and privilege of contributing their efforts.

P. Y. WANG.

Pucheng, Shensi,
March 3, 1947.

The Real Cause

To The Editor:

Having read Mr. Lam On-pong's article in *The Review* of March 1, on the so-called new approach to China's problem, we can remain silent no longer.

Mr. Lam pretends to be very anxious about the destiny of our nation, but apparently is not anxious enough to suggest any new approach to the problem, in view of the fact that he is limited in his views. He blames some small potatoes playing with the black market for the threatened collapse of our whole economic structure, while the actual cause —CIVIL WAR run by KMT bigwigs, and supported by U.S. militarists—Mr. Lam never dares to mention.

Mr. Lam is clever enough to use a series of magnificent and emotional words, but not clever enough to hide his fox-tail when he so pitifully begs for mercy from his "fair-minded" American lords.

Granted that Mr. Lam is absolutely innocent of party differences; granted that Mr. Lam truly hates the "obstinate reactionaries;" granted that Mr. Lam is only ignorant of the iron facts (such as the brutality of February 8, etc.), these are not sufficient reason for us to deny that this kind of trick is equalled only by the fine arts of Goebbels' barking, and *Domei* agency's dreamy words.

The people have already had their eyes opened—don't toy with the people.

FALCON TU,
J. B. SOONG,
R. MEI.

Shanghai,
March 11, 1947.

Darkest Age?

To The Editor:

I wish to express my thanks to Betty Graham, author of "Communist China's Land Reform," which appeared in *The Review* of February 22, for telling the people the real facts about the "liberated areas," or the "dangerous zones," as the Government calls them, about which we are entirely ignorant due to the Government's successful news blockade.

I am 100 percent in agreement with the statement that "the year 1946 marked the end of the feudal era in Shantung Province." As a result of the struggle of the Communists, "one-third of the area's 30,000,000 inhabitants had received new

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lands to till, and hardly a farmer remained who had not enough land to banish the threat of starvation from his family's hut." It took not longer than one year to complete the whole program which, as the present situation stands, is a great success, and the foundation of a strong and democratic China.

The KMT, now representing great landlords, compradores, warlords and rich merchants, is ignoring the unfulfilled mission which the late Dr. Sun Yat-sen bequeathed. It is going entirely against the times and the people, and has turned into an extremely reactionary party.

The big shots of the party, while pretending to be faithful to the late Dr. Sun, by reciting a few sentences of the San Min Ghu I, and making high-sounding statements to the people, do all within their power to suppress and squeeze the people, and upon a hill of flesh and bones they build their sovereignty.

I should say that since the KMT came into power, China had not only made no progress in her politics and economics, but conversely the Chinese people have been forced to enter into the Darkest Age in history. Starvation, civil war, corruption and bankruptcy are the results of the KMT's rule.

We cannot deny the merits of this party during the war, yet when we think of the corrupt things we see in our daily life, and the civil war which is going on, we cannot help but blame the KMT for what it is doing.

Frankly speaking, China has come to the verge of total collapse. If we people, instead of standing up and taking effective measures to stop the wrongs, allow the KMT to continue to risk the destiny of our country, then our future must be totally hopeless.

Democracy and science are the only effective remedies for China's disease. Above all, we must make the best use of the present time to cure ourselves with these two remedies, or else it will be too late.

We are the educated class of China, and we are conscious of, and deeply concerned about, the future of our country. Therefore, for the sake of our future, and the welfare of the succeeding generations, we oppose any civil war, and will support any party which is really democratic and striving for the people's welfare.

The "Land Reform Program" launched by the Communists is, I think, the first step towards building a democratic China, and is entirely consistent with the Three People's Principles of our late Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

As a faithful friend of *The Review*, I hope to get more information about the hopeful aspects of China, so that we shall not be so ignorant about the welfare of our own people.

WONG FUN-CHEE.

Nanchang, Kiangsi,
March 6, 1947.

Money & Happiness

To The Editor:

All of us recognize the fact that money can speak, and in fact do anything. It is used to solve the problem of living, and to save men from dying. Man cannot live without it, so most men spend their entire lives working for money, until they are tired and die.

Happiness, as with the birth of a child, comes from natural sources, and cannot be bought with money. In ancient times people lived together without strife or fighting for money, their whole time being devoted to finding food and protecting themselves from animals. They had true mutual spirit and happiness among themselves.

Today one finds happiness only in the family and among friends, where there is

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no thought of money. There are some who are convinced that happiness comes only from the possession of money. These men devote their lives to the task of making money; some work, some use their wits, some fight for it. Each has different means, and some soon become rich men.

We see these rich men spending their time gambling, dancing, and drinking, and by these actions they show worried and troubled minds. But although they have money to buy anything they wish, they cannot buy happiness. They spend their time fearful of being cheated, or losing their money, and so have no time to look for happiness.

A poor man works hard the whole day but is unable to reach a good standard of living, and so he worries about starving, and may commit suicide.

This should be a wonderful world, but we are all so anxious for money, we forget to search for happiness. The best way to find true happiness is to stop struggling to acquire more and more money, and instead to help each other, regardless of race or color.

TIEN LAI-YU.

Huhsien, Shensi,
March 6, 1947.

The Children Smiled. . .

To The Editor:

Having read Yu Wei Liang's letter under the caption "Who Is Our Prophet" in your *Review* of March 15, I really disdain to paint a gloomy picture of Shanghai's Christian world, in which I have lived for the past 30 years.

I am a devout Christian and by long years of social contact with local Christians, I find there is something radically wrong with many prominent Chinese Christian leaders, including many preachers, the facts of which I dare not mention to any one, not even to my nearest relatives.

I am often asked about my faith and on most occasions I indirectly answer that Christianity is 100 percent perfect, but the trouble lies on the shoulders of many so-called Christian leaders. I always try to avoid letting my humble name fall into the category of what non-Christians call "canting hypocrites."

I often tell my friends that Dr. Pott and Ambassador Stuart are real Christians, who are respected everywhere. I hope our Christian leaders will exemplify Christian principles as these two noble gentlemen have done.

For 10 years before the war I went to a church on North Szechuen Road, but finally I had to give up that church simply because of the notorious character of the preacher. I felt ashamed when my non-Christian friends asked me: "Do you enjoy a sermon from the foul mouth of that preacher?"

During the eight years of war I lived next door to a Chinese preacher of a small mission. Many nights I was unable to sleep because of the noise of furniture and window glass being smashed, and the shrieking of woeful human voices from my neighbor's house. Quarrels and fist fights are still taking place at least once a week even until this day.

Whenever I insisted that my young children go to church, they usually replied with a smile, "How can we stand to hear sermons from that mouth that we know so well?" In order to lead them away from the bad atmosphere of this church, I took them to another church whose preacher is unknown to us.

A few months ago a Christian friend of mine introduced me to a mission located on Hardoon Road at a lane called "Wei Tuck Lee," which has proved to be a heaven for us. The sermons are given in

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Mandarin and the place is always crowded. One must be there at 10 a.m. on Sundays in order to get a seat. The sermons are the best I have ever heard in either English or Chinese. Now I have found a prophet, and life is worth living under the guidance of a real Chinese preacher.

LEE YEE-YUEN.

Shanghai,
March 16, 1947.

A Tribute

To The Editor:

As soon as the news of the sudden death of Mr. J. B. Powell, your former publisher, reached me I burst into tears. Amidst my deep sorrow I recalled the meritorious services rendered by Mr. Powell during his 30 years in China.

"J. B." was universally recognized as a veteran journalist and a capable critic. He covered political developments in China, and was thoroughly familiar with political and social conditions here. He knew most of the top ranking officials and social figures in China's government circles.

Beginning in 1917, he published the *China Weekly Review* and remained its editor for more than two decades. He had strong convictions and a clearcut political viewpoint, and always advocated the strengthening of ties between China and the United States, the defense of America's interests in the Far East, and the protection of the sovereign rights of China. His paper was widely circulated throughout this country and staunchly supported by every stratum of society.

When war broke out, despite the adverse circumstances confronting him, "J. B." remained in Shanghai publishing the *Review*. He was outspoken in condemning the Japanese and in openly exposing the traitorous acts of the puppet government. Consequently, he was placed on the black list and his arrest was ordered. In addition, he was constantly threatened by the puppet government, his private car was stolen, and a hand grenade was once thrown at him while he was walking in the street.

It is the consensus of opinion in Chinese circles that he was the vanguard of journalism in occupied Shanghai. His dauntless persistence and indomitable spirit commanded our deepest respect and admiration. When the so-called "Greater East Asia War" started, Mr. Powell was first removed to the Metropole Hotel and later to the Bridge House Prison where he was mistreated and suffered horribly, the result of which was the loss of both his feet.

In short, Mr. Powell was an unfortunate victim of Japanese aggression, and his death was the direct result of Japanese barbarity. China has lost a loyal friend and mourns him profoundly. He deserves to be eulogized in the history of China and live forever in the memory of the Chinese people.

ALFRED WANG.

Shanghai,
March 15, 1947.

Keep The Spirit

To The Editor:

I am grateful to you for your letter of January 29, and the valuable copy of the *Review* free of charge.

You must pardon me, sir, if I do not renew my subscription to the *Review* for one year! It is true that the cost of the *Review* is still cheaper than other magazines, but as I am only a maltreated civil servant, even the cheapest is still too much for me, so I am unable to continue my subscription.

However, I know profoundly that the *Review* is most valuable and honorable, and I hope that in the near future I shall once more become a regular reader of the *Review*, as soon as my condition improves.

Lastly I should like to tell you that I am very mournful about the death of the Editor and Publisher, Mr. J. B. Powell, but I believe that you will keep his spirit in the *Review*.

P. F. K.

Kaiting, Szechuen,
March 7, 1947.

Times Are Tough

To The Editor:

It is difficult for me to tell you that I cannot continue to read your *Review* and but for a piece of good luck that is what I would have been compelled to do.

I was born in Tai An and last year graduated from public school in Ankang. I arrived here in order to enter college, but finally last October, became a policeman of foreign affairs.

My income is so small that I cannot keep up my standard of living. In fact, I am so poor I have to satisfy my spiritual life by reading continually.

Well! I have found a friend who is a teacher in the public school. I asked him for help, and he will allow me to borrow a small sum in a few days. So I will be happy to again become a subscriber from the beginning of March.

Please wait for the money order which will arrive shortly.

T. L. Y.

Hushien, Shensi,
January 27, 1947.

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The New U.S. Policy

WHEN President Truman outlined his plan for a new, aggressive United States foreign policy in a speech to Congress last week, he provoked more world-wide controversy than any White House statement has done in recent years. Governments and factions in many lands have already interpreted the speech as they viewed it. Since many of these views are somewhat contradictory, it might be well for Truman to elaborate his ideas, both for the American people and the peoples of other countries which may be affected.

In the past we often have said that America would never convert the world to democracy by sitting quietly at home and bemoaning the spread of Communism in countries wracked with political, economic and social ills. It has been obvious to all that democracy as a political faith could not be spread among the peoples of the world unless it became as aggressive a doctrine as Communism.

We would welcome the outpouring of monetary and other aid to countries where such aid could be counted upon to promote democratic governments and to counter the spread of totalitarianism, whether it be of the Communist variety or of other home-grown types. If such an object is what Truman has in mind and if Truman and his governmental advisers are convinced that the present governments of Turkey and Greece are democracies which are palatable to the average democratic citizen, or are governments which will become so because of American loans and other aid, then we are in complete agreement. However, if this aid is just one more move in the fine post-war game of power politics between America and Russia, it becomes an entirely different matter.

While we are undoubtedly not as well informed upon conditions in these two countries, nor as well versed on their respective governmental systems, as Truman and the State Department, we are not at all certain that democracy as we—and Mr. Truman—know it exists in either place. It is true that an election recently took place in Greece and that it was considered one of the fairest in the country's history. It is also true, though, that no Greek government in recent years has been particularly renowned for its dedication to the principles of democracy or for its strict protection of the individual rights of the people, especially minority races. From where we sit, Turkey appears to be the same totalitarian state that it has been since World War I.

Whether Mr. Truman's US$400,000,000 will so transform these two governments that they will become bastions of democracy will be something we shall be anxious to know.

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OF perhaps even more concern to us, is the reaction to the speech of various governments and groups in Asia, where there are only the slightest indications of democracy. According to press dispatches from Tokyo, the Japs—outstanding democrats — see an American loan in the offing. The newspaper *Mainichi* is quoted as saying, "Japan, too, may hope for aid from the United States in our struggle to protect freedom from the totalitarian system." Yes, the Japs have been having a "struggle" but it is not our impression that it was "to protect freedom," either during the war or in the post-war year and a half. We think that the present struggle in Japan is more directed toward salvaging as much of the pre-war system as possible. Given a few more years, Japan conceivably could become a center of democracy in Asia. At least it might better pass for a democracy than any of the other countries of the East.

China, the biggest present day question mark in Asia, and the place where the struggle between the right and left appears sharpest, is also looking hopefully for a loan so that "democracy" can combat communism. While some Chinese observers and publications have openly said that the National Government can now expect the long-proposed, long-postponed US$500,000,000 loan from America because it is a democracy fighting democracy's battle against Communism, others have frankly said that the loan will be forthcoming because Nanking is fighting the communists.

One such editorial put the thought very neatly:

"Insofar as the projected United States loan to China enters into the reckoning, it is to be recalled that the issuance of this loan was made conditional on the ability of the Chinese Government to carry out a reorganization of the executive branches of the state, and the attainment of a certain degree of stability and political tranquility. However, if we are to draw the obvious deductions from the Truman statement, the willingness of the United States to grant aid to democratically-inclined states is no longer so much dependent upon the future political structures of those regimes, but upon the present needs of governments endangered by civil strife and the attempt of minorities to achieve control over the regime representing the majority of the people."

The editorial goes on to point out that a few weeks ago an American spokesman told the Greek Government that it could expect no aid from

America until it completely reorganized itself. Drawing a parallel situation here, the editorial continued: "On that basis it might not be too much to expect that a revision of the American Government's policy toward China would tend to bring more aid to the National Government as the regime representing the majority of the Chinese people and as a democratically-inclined state whose development is menaced by the spread of communism."

This, as we see it, is the essential danger in Truman's plan. If he is convinced that a flat "laying it on the line" policy in dealings with Russia is superior to any other, and that mere negotiations have failed, he may be right. At least it is a method which we haven't yet tried. However, if he rushes aid to all regimes throughout the world which are attempting to suppress "communists" and "bandits," he may well be placing the United States in the position of supporting a large number of rotten, authoritarian regimes which do not have mandates from their peoples.

General Marshall once made it clear that there will be no aid for China until such time as the Chinese have solved their own problems and have made an honest attempt to institute democratic reforms. China today is as far from this goal as when Marshall left China and there is little sign of any movement in that direction. Conditions will have to worsen considerably before any honest attempt at reform is made.

If Truman is willing to overlook the fact that the present National Government of China is not an elected government, that it is not democratic, that—at the very least—it is almost hopelessly inefficient and that it does virtually nothing to halt the almost daily violation of the people's civil rights, the Government most certainly cannot be expected to change.

If we were in the position of the Government, we wouldn't change either. The logic is simple. Truman is fighting the spread of Communism and so is the Government. Therefore, it does not need to clean house to get the dough. It can spend it on the civil war, on luxuries for the favored few and generally boondoggle the cash away in any fashion that pleases it. Then, when it is gone, it will still be fighting the spread of communism and will be entitled to expect more money.

If the present National Government, which unfortunately is rather heavily weighed with militarists and right wing politicos, is not forced to reform before getting the money, there will be no reform. The only hope for reform and a genuine broadening of the Government is to make a loan conditional upon such reforms being undertaken first.

However, if Truman decides to hand out the money first, there will be little hope of real democracy in China in our time.

Holiday For Decisions

Ration Plan For Teachers Deferred Here.—*China Press.*

Council Postpones Decision on January Index Until Spring.—*China Press.*

Management Postpones Decision On Wages...

Workers Postpone Decision On Work...

Everybody Postpones Decision On Food.

Dangerous Signs

THERE have been all too many indications during the past few weeks that the forces of reaction are gaining strength and that what few liberties the people of China have obtained may be endangered.

Too many people have begun to disappear from the streets of Shanghai, too many newspapers, both here and in other cities, have been cautioned or suspended. Obviously part of a general tightening up on the part of the Government in its life and death struggle with the communists, and thus somewhat understandable, it is, nevertheless, extremely unpleasant for those of us who cherish our personal freedoms.

Since China is not a democracy and since most civil liberties have never existed in China except on paper, this overall clamping down upon the opposition and upon the "suspected" opposition may be justifiable from a Government point of view. However, we might suggest to the Government authorities concerned that some of the recent suppression activities smack entirely too much of outright gangsterism and will certainly harm the National Government's prestige.

While it is of course impossible to ascertain just how many people have been picked up throughout the country in recent weeks, there have been enough so that their disappearance has become known publicly. City-wide roundups in which thousands of people have been routed out of bed, hauled to a police station or gendarmery post, questioned and then turned loose have taken place in such major cities as Canton, Peiping and Tsingtao, as well as in smaller places like Soochow.

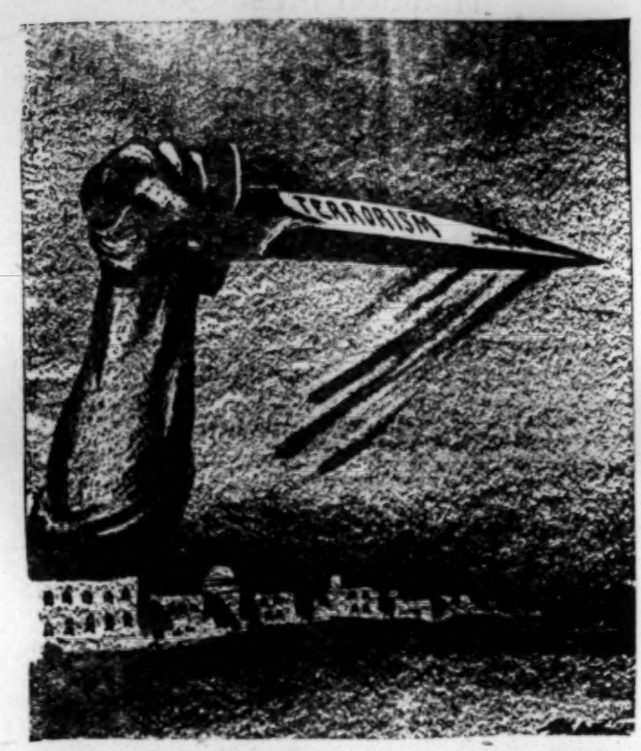
In Anhwei Province one Government general, Po Cheng-chun, became so violent in his excesses that the Ministry of National Defense finally arrested him this week. Among the charges leveled were: Killing 3,000 youths in the northeast part of the province, stealing 5,000 rifles from the people and selling 3,000 of them, heavy taxation, kidnaping and general corruption.

If one general is able to chalk up a record of abuse like this before being hailed before his superiors, what must many others be doing on a lesser scale all the time? How many General Po's are there in the various outlying sections of the country who run their little domains as if they were feudal lords?

The public has been led to believe that with the end of Sheng Shih-tsai's reign in Sinkiang these warlord-tyrants had disappeared. A few more or less nominal warlords still exist, but generally their rule is on about the same level as the Kuomintang's. Sheng, it will be recalled, carried out a reign of terror in Sinkiang which probably equals any ever conducted any place in the world.

Rumors have been rife all month that a roundup along the lines of that carried out in Peiping and other cities has been planned for Shanghai, but that it has been repeatedly postponed because of dissension among Government officials.

OVER SHANGHAI?



—*Fitzpatrick in St. Louis Post-Dispatch*

Whether or not such a roundup takes place here is something only the future will tell. However, it is known that many liberal newspapermen, political figures and others have hurriedly left town, some going to their native places, some fleeing to Hongkong and some going to Nanking to make their peace with the Government. Some observers point out that Shanghai may not be turned "inside out" because the pressure which has already been applied has served the same purpose in that it has rid the city of certain objectionable individuals.

So far disappearances in Shanghai have been limited almost entirely to weak, non-political, defenseless young women who have been "abducted" by so-called plainclothes men at gun point. Such disappearances, while not making the same headlines as "political" disappearances, do even more harm to the Government's good name, since it indicates that there are a large number of outright gangsters in lower official positions who do not hesitate to kidnap young women to whom they take a fancy. They can only get away with this type of behavior when a reign of terror is in the offing, when plans for wholesale arrests are being laid. At any other time too great a howl would be raised by the public. Today the public is already too intimidated by fear of rumored impending arrests and reprisals to protest. A school girl or young teacher disappears and when her friends inquire about her, all that is today required to silence them is to tell them that "it is a political matter" or that "it was ordered from Nanking." In this fashion young hoodlums wearing the party badge are disporting themselves in Shanghai.

First recent Shanghai disappearance laid at the door of the plainclothes men was that of a Young Women's Christian Association secretary. Next reported to go were three young women, who, according to the *Lien Ho Wan Pao*, were Wu Shiu-cheng, Chao Hai-cheng and Yu Ying. Reports of disappearances are becoming more frequent each day and it is certain that the public doesn't hear of many others, since they either have no relatives in Shanghai or because their friends are afraid to speak out.

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ON March 4 the *Hsin Min Wan Pao* was suspended for one day because it published a parody of San Min Chu I, the Kuomintang song. The official who closed that paper refused to allow the management to say that he had told them to close, so on the day following suspension of the paper, in an effort to explain to readers the paper merely said that it had "punished itself" for insulting the state.

The *Ta Kang Pao* in Nanking was closed on March 14, allegedly on Government orders because more than a month ago it published what officials described as an "incorrect" article sent in by a contributor. The *Ta Kang Pao* has now resumed publication, following a "reorganization" of its staff.

The *Wen Wei Pao* in Shanghai, which should be accustomed to forced suspension by now, was warned last week because it published a story telling of a black market in gold bars. In Canton last week officials ordered newspapermen not to spread "alarmist rumors and false news" regarding the disturbances in Kwangtung, where a Government campaign against bandits and communists is getting under way.

The Government, since it pretty well controls all of China not occupied by the communists, is in a position, physically, to do as it pleases and to close papers, abduct young girls, political critics, and others at will. However, we urge that in its effort to tighten up the "rear" areas in preparation for a showdown battle with the Reds, it move with caution and consider duly the effects of such oppressive measures, both on its own people—the people from whom it derives its support—and on freedom-loving people throughout the world.

Opportunity Knocketh Anew

Highly-educated convicts, sentenced by the Shanghai High Court, will be given work in the near future that they are capable and willing to perform.

The court has become aware that there is a large percentage of well-educated persons among the convicts, especially traitors, most of whom were members of the Japanese sponsored puppet government.

To keep these people idle, in the opinion of the court, is a loss to the country.—*Ta Kung Pao, February*, 26, 1947.

Do we understand that they will be given jobs at which they have already proved themselves proficient?

How About The Officials?

ACCORDING to stories in the local press last week, several Central Bank officials are suspected of involvement in Shanghai's recent "gold rush." One report stated that 50 employees of the Central Bank had been involved in small-scale illegal gold transactions. These 50, it was said, had been duly "punished" by Mr. Tsuyee Pei, former governor of the bank, who is now under official fire himself.

Of more interest was the account allegedly describing the activities of two "important" officials, Ling Fang-pao and Yang An-jen, chief and deputy chief, respectively, of the Central Bank's business department. These men, it is said, have been reported to Nanking for their misdeeds and, having already been fired by Finance Minister O. K. Yui, will shortly be hauled into court. They are presently reported to be out on bail in order to settle up their affairs at the bank and turn over their duties to their successors.

One local paper reported: "Garrison officers disclosed that Ling and Yang will be charged with negligence of duty and corruption. For the former charge, they have been dismissed; and for the latter, which is a criminal charge, they will be prosecuted in court."

This report brings up a very interesting point for most of us to think about. On Monday, March 3, following the investigation which implicated several as yet unnamed officials and private persons, Frederick Mysberg, a foreigner, manager of a local stock and share brokerage house, was arrested without a warrant by officers of the Woosung-Shanghai Garrison and put in irons in a windowless cell, already crowded with 40 inmates, in Bridge House Jail, a place of incarceration and torture made notorious by the Japanese Kempeitai during the war. Later Mysberg was charged with illegal dealings in U.S. dollars and gold bars. At this writing Mysberg, although having been unshackled, is still detained, bail having been refused.

On December 7 of last year we commented editorially upon a new law promulgated by the National Government which provided for especially severe treatment of officials and Kuomintang members found guilty of criminal acts. This law, called the Provisional Regulations for the Imposition of Heavier Penalties on Convicted Kuomintang Members (officials were specifically stated to be considered in the same category as party members), was apparently enacted by the Judicial Executive Council and passed through the hands of the Central Supervisory Committee of the Kuomintang. It was published widely by papers both in Shanghai and other cities. This law provided for an increase in the normal sentence by one-third for Kuomintang members and government officials convicted of violating the law.

At the time the law was published we thought it was silly and said so, but it is the law and surely the Garrison headquarters must be aware of the law. Of course we will have to await final action by the courts, but it would appear from the way things are going now, especially as regards who gets bail and who doesn't, that the law should be amended to provide for a reduction of sentence by one-third for convicted officials, or perhaps for abolition of sentence, or even trial, for officials and party members.

Counter Revolution

Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin of the United Kingdom and Foreign Minister Georges Bidault of France, arrived at Moscow, coming in by special trains which pulled into the firtree-decorated *White Russian* station.—*AP.*

We have long been under the impression that Moscow is the *Red Russian* capital.

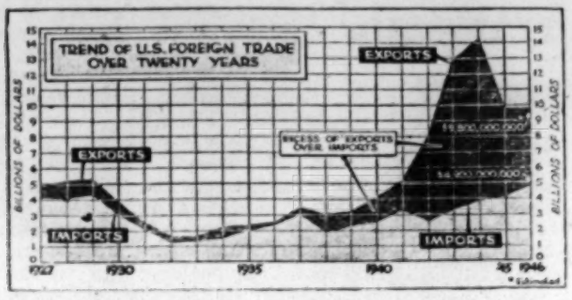
Tradition Must Go

SOME of the more backward members of the Republican Party seem determined to cling to the tradition of a high tariff, bestowing thereon that quality of reverential loyalty more suitably reserved for Abraham Lincoln. Hallowed tradition has no place in political thinking below the level of general ideals. Because the Republican Party has stood for a high tariff is no reason they should continue to do so when they have been proven wrong in the best economic circles. Whether their position is taken through ignorance, obstinacy or the pressure of vested interest groups, it is equally irresponsible and appallingly dangerous. The student of elementary economics will find prominently listed among the causes of the last war the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act of 1930.

The tariff is not regarded in the United States as a source of revenue. It is too high for that. Its primeval excuse is protection; protection of infant industries, of such lusty infants as the automotive and steel industries. If these have not yet matured to the stage where they can compete in the domestic market with imported goods, those engaged in their production would do better to turn their efforts to some more economic pursuit, permitting the ill-used consumer to buy cheaply and spend the money saved on something else. We are inclined to believe that these industries and others which are able to compete on foreign markets would be able to hold their own in the domestic market without tariffs.

The other classic excuse for a high tariff is to preserve the "favorable balance of trade." The "favorable balance of trade" is a misnomer dating from the days when no distinction was drawn between the financial position of a people and of a person. The thrifty Puritan always spent less than his income, or bought less than he sold, stowing the monetary balance under the mattress against old age or the proverbial rainy day. Such a conception applied to the United States is absurd. Nobody seriously contemplates the day when we shall take a well earned rest from producing, filling our ancient gullets with the gold hoarded in Fort Knox or the credit wrested from other nations in their hour of need. A consistently "favorable" balance of trade is a clear indication that a country's consumers are not deriving benefits from foreign trade commensurate with the benefits shipped out by its producers. The country is exchanging its machines and grains for gold whose value depends upon its continuing to be accepted as a medium of exchange by other countries, or for promises to pay which can only be redeemed in the end by future shipments of goods to the United States.

A so-called "favorable" balance of trade is not favorable. Neither is an "unfavorable" balance of trade. The ideal is a balance of imports and exports as perfect as possible, with a deficit in one year compensated in succeeding years. This would be the normal tendency under



free trade, and any distortions accomplished by trade barriers must in the end be reversed.

From this point of view the accompanying table depicts an appalling situation. Either the United States has simply given away that proportion of her exports above and beyond imports, that portion financed by credit rather than by imports, or she must allow the obligations created by those exports to be repaid by future imports in excess of her own exports. That other nations were unable to repay debts from the first World War may be laid at the door of the U.S. tariff policy; once the United States had closed her doors to imports and gathered unto herself most of the gold in the world, there was no way in which her debtors could repay her.

The chances are that the tremendous unbalance of trade will never totally be righted. Some debts owed the United States will never be paid, no matter what course the government may pursue. But it has now become obvious that other nations can no longer buy from the United States unless they can sell to her in return. Unless the American taxpayer proposes indefinitely to foot the bills with gifts and loans that cannot be repaid, America's export trade will die.

Let us assume that the more enlightened Republicans are able to prevail over their backwoods brethren, and those who have the interests of our overgrown infant industries more at heart than the interests of the nation. Other nations are to be permitted to discharge their heavy obligations to the United States in commodities to gladden the hearts of American consumers. As the wants of a human being are infinite, so are the wants of a nation of individuals. The consumer will be able to satisfy more of these wants with his purchasing power. Granted, he must continue to produce in order to buy. The problem is one of adjustment of the national economy from a "favorable" to an "unfavorable" balance of trade. Such snarls in the economy as developed during the '30s, when a state of "overproduction" prevailed, must not be allowed to prevail. What actually occurred in the last depression was a hitch in the distribution of goods from producer to consumer. The term "overproduction" sounds as if there were such an abundance of goods that consumers reached satiety, which was certainly not the case. Nor will it be in the conceivable future.

Having assumed that our government will do all it can to promote foreign trade—both ways—it is obvious that it cannot suddenly remove all tariffs at one stroke. That would create an unprecedented crisis at home. Tariffs must be reduced gradually, cautiously, and item by item. Washington will be a hive of pressure groups, each plugging to protect its own product from a tariff cut, regardless of the right and wrong of it. Let us hope for a batch of Congressmen unparalleled in courage and virtue. The thing can be done right or wrong or somewhere in between. But the fact remains that it must be done.

Chemistry Department

(Porous Substances Section)

Following the complete banishment of all hopes pinned by the Kuomintang on the Communists, the Kuomintang is now being ushered into a new but difficult stage in which Kuomintang members are confronting a titanic task of a dual nature by well discharging their duties on the one hand, and *absorbing* the Communists on the other.—*Chen Li Fu, Minister of Organization, March 8, 1947.*

25 Years Ago In Millard's Review Of The Far East

March 25, 1922.

Corruption Probe

Tung Kang, Minister of Justice, has been subject to a series of paid press attacks on account of his investigation of the corruption of the former officials of the Ministry of Finance. Some paid papers have accused Mr. Tung Kang of acting as a smoke screen to cover the various intrigues of the President. Chang Hu in a statement given out two days ago said: "There is not sufficient evidence to permit a legal warrant for my arrest." Minister Chang Hu is now in Mukden receiving the protection of Marshal Chang Tso-lin. In the meantime, Minister Tung, according to the *Chung Mei News Agency*, has unearthed a few more irregularities and says he has the proof.

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Arms Embargo

Announcement has officially reached the American Legation at Peking of the embargo to be placed on shipments of arms and munitions to China. President Harding issued his proclamation on March 4 and his order includes all shipments unless otherwise indicated in future by the American Chief Executive. The order comes into immediate effect.

10 Years Ago In The China Weekly Review

March 20, 1937.

The Other Side

Three important European nations, in addition to Japan profess deep interest in China's so-called red problem....While all three, Germany, Italy and the Soviet Union profess deep interest in the Chinese red problem, from different points of view, it is quite obvious even to school children that two of these nations are using the communist question as a camouflage for pushing their international activities in Asia....The so-called Fascist Bloc seeking the acquisition of colonies, it was a natural development that Hitler and Mussolini should link up with Imperial Japan whose military dicators have similar ambitions. The Soviet Russians, having territory to lose, are on the other side.

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Formosan Ban

Beginning from April Formosa will forbid Chinese residents there to study their own language, according to a report from Foochow appearing in the *China Times* on March 16.

Oppression, Taxes Highlight Yen's Long Misrule Of Shansi Province

By C. Y. W. MENG

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—This is the first of a series of three articles on the provincial administration in China. Recent reports from Nanking tell of a renewed demand for the removal of Gen. Yen Hsi-shan by the Shansi Students' Association. The second article in the series will discuss the administration of Sikang Province, whose Governor Liu Wen-hui has also come under fire from the Sikang Students' Association, which this week petitioned the KMT CEC for his removal.)

GENERAL Yen Hsi-shan has been the governor of Shansi Province ever since the founding of the Chinese Republic. At one time, he was called the "Model Governor" in China. Apparently, this title was only cynically conferred on him, not because of his brilliant record of administration in reconstructing the province, but because of his skill and subtlety in riding the fence whenever internal strife was in progress, in keeping the province out of the military struggles among the warlords, and in adopting a wait-and-see policy until the political situation settled down.

How General Yen Hsi-shan has governed the province can best be described by studying his recent utterances, his administrative policy —political as well as educational— and about a dozen organizations, now in full operation, openly as well as clandestinely, throughout the province. These organizations are: the Association of the Comrades of the Revolution, the Youth Corps of the Revolution, the Political and Defense Corps of the Revolution, the Progressive People's Society, Love-Our-Village Corps, the Small Division of the People Who Love and Fight for the Nation, the Unification and Direction Committee on Organization, Political and Military Affairs, the Liberation Corps, Hsien (or County) People's Political Council, the Mobile Labor Units and the Comforting Corps.

"Thought Control," Too

With General Yen Hsi-shan as the President, and with its branches widely established in all hsiens throughout the province, the Association of the Comrades of the Revolution is the most powerful organization in Shansi. General Yen Hsi-shan is simply called *Hui Chang*, meaning the president of the association. All people intending to enter public service in the provincial government down to the smallest village council must join this association before they can qualify.

This association also controls the movement and thought of the people in the province. To every school of the various grades, this association has assigned a "Special Commissioner" whose sole function is "to direct the thought of the teachers and students." These "special commissioners" are all veteran members of the association. As pointedly remarked by some observers in Shansi, "This Association in Shansi occupies very much the same special and superior position as the Kuomintang does with regard to the National Government."

The purpose of organizing the Youth Corps of the Revolution is to train and inculcate the students with the "Theory of Commodity and Labor," meaning the use of commodities as security for notes and security issues and to allocate commodities according to the amount of labor each person has rendered—a theory advocated by General Yen Hsi-shan, which virtually forms another "Three Peoples' Principles" for Shansi. The Political and Defense Corps of the Revolution is simply an armed organization to defend the members of the association and Youth Corps.

The so-called Progressive People's Society is simply an organization for the fabrication of "That is the people's opinion," while the Love-Our-Village Corps, organized mostly from the remnants of the former garrison forces under the enemy occupation in South Shansi, turns out to be just the very opposite of its name, being the most hated and unpopular organization in the villages.

The Small Division of the People Who Love and Fight for the Nation is simply an anti-Chinese Communist organization in the province, and, yet, it is described as "an organ expressing the opinion of the people." General Yen Hsi-shan was quoted to have said in his address that "The agreement as reached by the Political Consultative Conference is a false one.... Force is required to settle the internal problem. The more Chinese Communists killed and the more villages occupied by us, the greater will be the degree of our victory."

The Unification and Direction Committee on Organization, Political, Economic and Military Affairs is a new organization which came into existence only shortly after the Japanese unconditional surrender, but its branches are now widely established in every government office, from the provincial government down to the village council. Its maintenance costs are met by assessments levied on the people of the district.

The Liberation Corps has been in existence only in name, and has never done anything toward alleviating the sufferings of the people.

The Hsien People's Political Council is also decidedly not a people's organ, as most representatives to this body are appointed by the provincial government after receiving government training.

The so-called Mobile Labor Units are another name for the Special Service Men whose duty is to investigate the movements of the people, and to prevent the people in the province from rebelling against General Yen Hsi-shan and going over to the Eighth Route Army (Chinese communist army).

Students in Shansi, besides using text books as decreed by the Ministry of Education, are also studying the various theories advanced by General Yen Hsi-shan himself and many manifestoes issued by the Association of the Comrades of the Revolution. As stated above, this association has appointed a "Special Commissioner" to reside in each school "to direct the thoughts of the teachers and students." As pointed out by one old man in one city, "At present, we people in Shansi have no freedom of speech.... Our thoughts are dried up.... Should General Yen Hsi-shan rule Shansi for another 30 years, what would we be?"

Anti-Communist Letters

In one 10,000-letter movement for each chu (or district), every teacher and student in the school is required to write five letters, and all of them are to be submitted to the magistrate for release as "an expression of the people's opinion in the hsiens." However, investigation reveals that general outlines for these letters were given to the writers ahead of time, and they were required to write only along two lines: the atrocities of the Chinese communists, and the demand on the Shansi Provincial Government for the early enforcement of the Policy of Soldier-Farmer Cooperation—another theory advocated by General Yen Hsi-shan.

The many miscellaneous, heavy levies and assessments have been and are a severe headache to the common people of Shansi Province. According to one report, the first order issued by General Yen Hsi-shan upon his return to Taiyuan after the Japanese unconditional surrender, was to collect food, money, cloth and bricks from the people. Various vehicles—trucks as well as human and horse-drawn carts—were used to transport the bricks to repair forts and military installations for defense against possible attack by the communists.

Postwar Levies Heavy

Although the National Government by mandate announced the suspension of the collection of land tax in kind for one year (September 1945 to September 1946), the provincial take-over officials in Shansi took the law into their own hands and effected the collection of taxes in grain. The rate of collection was—and is—one shih (about 80 kg.) of wheat plus five tou (10 tou to one shih) of wheat for surtax, plus four tou for food for the employees of the village councils, and two tou for horse fodder, thus making a total of two shih and one tou for one taxable silver dollar. But in the twinkling of an eye, besides this collection, another "loan" of another two shih and one tou was added. This was another way of doubling the collection to four shih and two tou of wheat from the farmers at one time.

Thus it is no wonder that the Shansi farmers complain very loudly that "when the enemy was here, they taxed us only from 10 to 20

catties of grain for each mow (one-sixth of an acre) a year.... But now the Provincial Government taxes us 50 catties.... The cash assessment for each lu (25 households to one lu in Shansi) amounts to from CNC$200,000 to CNC$300,000, and up to now, the seventeenth assessment has already been levied on us.... On the average, this is about CNC$7,000 per head..... In addition, we have to provide 37 feet of cloth for each mow of land."

The conscription of able-bodied youths is another headache to the common people in Shansi. Again, although the National Government had formally ordered the suspension of conscription for one year following the Japanese unconditional surrender, the Shansi provincial authorities have been proceeding with the conscription. Each lu is required to send from five to seven able-bodied youths.

Conscripts Buy Discharge

This, however, does not include the conscription of new recruits as conducted by the Love-Our-Village Corps. Upon the payment of from CNC$30,000 to CNC$50,000, however, a new recruit may be set free and returned home. But the tragedy is that he may be recruited again. Therefore, the best way out for young men is not to make the payment twice or thrice but to leave home, abandon the farm and flee.

Soo Ti-jen is a notorious traitor in Shansi and is hated by many people in the province. When the Japanese were in occupation of the province, Soo was appointed the "Governor of Shansi." But today, Soo is still one of the high officials in the provincial take-over committee. General Yen Hsi-shan was reported to have petitioned the Central Government to treat the Soo Ti-jen case as an exceptional one on the ground that "This is the wish of the people of Shansi."

Dismissal Demanded

To be brief, the many demands sent the Central Government requesting it to dismiss General Yen Hsi-shan may be summed up as follows:

Immediate dismissal of Yen Hsi-shan from his present posts and appointment of an able governor to govern the province;

Stop the enforcement of the "Soldier-Farmer Cooperation Policy;"

Disbandment of all the miscellaneous private armies and the various grades of officials who live upon the people in the province;

Dissolution of all special organizations;

Abolition of all miscellaneous levies and unreasonable assessments now still in force;

Opening of granaries in hsien, and the return of all wheat to the local people unconditionally;

Dispatch of high officials to Shansi to conduct relief work for the people;

Thorough reform of the provincial political administration and educational system;

Thorough suppression of opium cultivation, dealing and smoking;

Severe punishment of traitors, and the immediate repatriation of the Japanese prisoners of war still remaining in Shansi.

But to all these demands, we must add four others from the Japanese prisoners now in Shansi. These are:

Quickly disarm us (Japanese soldiers) and send us back to Japan;

Stop the Shansi provincial authorities from inculcating us with anti-Anglo-American thoughts;

Stop the Shansi provincial authorities from buying the Japanese armies over at high prices, thus "sowing the seeds of World War III," and

Permit us to lay our case before the Nationalist-Communist-American Field Team (now abolished).

Japs Compelled To Fight

In an open letter, the Japanese prisoners said that "after our unconditional surrender, we were surprised to find ourselves compelled to fight in the Chinese civil war." The letter goes on to relate how the Japanese soldiers were sent to the so-called "Sino-Japanese Staff Training Institute" for training in August 1945.

On one occasion, General Yen Hsi-shan was reported to have made the following utterly ridiculous declaration to the trainees: "This war is really a war between the Asiatic peoples and the Anglo-American peoples.... Although Japan was defeated, China still remains weak.... But both China and Japan must seek for true friendship and take the opportunity to defeat the Anglo-American nations.... By this, not only will China become strong, but Japan also can rebuild herself."

That General Yen Hsi-shan is friendly to both the Japanese and Germans in Shansi and is using them to fight in the civil war has been verified by independent observers. Miss Magdalene Robitscher, an UNRRA dentist, who spent several months in Taiyuan, the capital of Shansi, related with indignation that she had been asked to treat members of the German community. "I did not come to China with UNRRA to treat Nazis and Japanese," she exclaimed—adding that she did treat them however. She also said, "It is an open scandal in Taiyuan that Yen Hsi-shan is friendly both with the Japanese and Germans." So factories, arsenals and military installations in Shansi are full of Japanese and German employees and ex-soldiers.

20,000 Join South Korea Youth Movement Organized By Americans

By HUGH DEANE

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Tokyo, Feb. 24.

THE American-initiated Korean National Youth Movement already has 20,000 members and expects 30,000 more, according to a report from Seoul, capital of American-occupied south Korea.

American Military Government officials started the movement about a year ago, giving it an initial grant of Yen 5,000,000. Lt. Col. Ernest E. Voss is the American advisor to the movement.

Officials of the movement say that it is non-political and that it was started to acquaint Korean youth with democratic ideals and spread concepts of civic responsibility. In addition to participating in educational discussions, these officials say, members study handicrafts and join in such community activities as reforestration, road repair, and soil conservation. They also act as emergency first aid squads and volunteer fire departments.

Head Ex-Tai Li Man

Korean leftists, on the other hand, charge that some elements in the movement are just young terrorists, that some members have assisted the police in roundups of leftists and labor leaders, and that the movement as a whole is potentially the nucleus for a fascist-like political party.

The Korean leader of the movement is Lee Bum Suk, who during the war rose to the rank of general in the Chinese army, working for Tai Li, late head of the Chinese secret police.

Lee's youth movement is believed to have been influenced markedly by the Kuomintang's official youth organization, the San Min Chu I Youth Corps. Lee told American correspondents several months ago that the principal slogans of the Korean organization are "leadership," "discipline," and "loyalty to the state."

Learning Responsibilities

The organization is divided into units of 10 members each; 10 of these units constitute a *myun*, or neighborhood group. Group leaders are being trained in a "leadership training school" started last fall at Suwon, Kionggi Province.

The American advisor, Col. Voss, told a *Stars and Stripes* reporter recently, "Whereas previous to this movement the youth of the country were in a perplexed mood and were wandering around aimlessly, they now know what their aims and purposes are and have a definite understanding of their responsibilities to themselves and to their country."

The Chinese Government has been working on a preliminary draft of the peace treaty with Japan for submission to the treaty conference of United Nations representatives, *AP* reported from Nanking. The report said that China would not resort to unilateral action in signing a treaty with Japan but would sign in conjunction with other allied nations.

Crisis Ahead Of Postal Service As Big Yearly Deficits Soar

By DUNCAN LEE

THE Chinese Post Office, founded by a few inspired foreigners some 50 years ago and still praised for its dependable and faithful service, is now threatened by an impending economic crisis. If this situation is not solved, the result will probably be confusion and corruption. Ever since the Post Office was taken out of foreign hands by the Government some 21 years ago, the policy has been "Posts for Posts," or a financial self-reliance policy, because of the Government's refusal to grant subsidies.

Operating under favorable conditions for the first few years, the C.P.O. functioned smoothly, and for some time before the war contributed to the National Treasury. Its reliable, efficient services and its elaborate, tested personnel system were so well-operated that even today it is considered to be one of the best government-owned public utilities in China.

But today there is considerable concern over its ever-increasing deficits. According to authoritative estimates the figures of deficits are: CNC$4,500,000 in 1941; CNC$145,000,000 in 1942; CNC$72,000,000 in 1943; CNC$715,000,000 in 1944; CNC$7,488,000,000 in 1945; CNC$86,290,000,000 in 1946. The reasons for these deficits may be summed up as follows:

Low Rates Blamed

(1) Low postage rates. For the benefit of the public, there is every reason to keep to a low postage policy as far as possible, since public utilities should not seek large profits. But the Post Office suffers greatly from the lack of a subsidy to cover its losses. Before the war all communication facilities were available at a very minor cost, but during the war these facilities became scarce and the Post Office found it necessary to provide transportation, etc. out of its own funds. The low postage rates could not defray this tremendous expenditure.

We have two doctrines in regard to the postal enterprise. One opinion is that since the Post Office is a medium of transmitting correspondence, promoting, assimilating and diffusing world culture and knowledge, the postage should not be increased, so as to encourage correspondence and facilitate the flow of culture. This opinion is also held in the United States. The other doctrine, supported by the British, regards the Post Office as another source of income. These are obviously quite diverse viewpoints. In China we have an overall policy.

For their part, the postal authorities naturally are in favor of an increase in the postage rate. It is clear that the National Treasury is too heavily burdened with colossal civil war expenditures to aid the Post Office, which so far has handled its debt with the aid of the Postal Remittance and Savings Bank. Besides, they argue, a postal increase would be only fair, a government subsidy would mean that every person, whether or not he uses the Post Office, must help support it.

2,000 Or 15,000 Times?

Many argue that an increase will directly lessen the public's correspondence opportunities, thus affecting the flow of culture. The reply to this is that the present postage rate is only 2,000 times the pre-war rate, while prices are more than 15,000 times the 1937 rate. It is commodity prices, therefore, which force the postage rate up.

Others assert that while prices soared during the period from October 1945 to October 1946, the postage rate remained unchanged. A timely increase in the postage rate, in proportion to the rise in prices, may at first cause a lessening in volume. However, in a short period of time it should return to normal.

To supplement this proposal, a higher ratio between the ordinary and special mails (registered and expressed) should be established, but the charge for printed matter and newspapers should be as small as possible, in order to encourage the spread of culture and knowledge.

Staff Increased 50%

(2) An increase in the number of employees. During the war and since, special mails needing more care in handling, increased to the same amount as ordinary mails. For some time the former even exceeded the latter in volume, while prewar records show that special mails amounted to only five percent of ordinary mails.

This is interpreted as a public lack of confidence in the efficiency and dependability of the Post Office. While it is impossible to better the general communication situation responsible for the slow and sometimes undependable postal service, the Post Office must employ a larger staff to deal with these special services.

In addition, there are new branches such as the National Treasury, Soldiers' Pensions, Revenue Stamp Sales, etc., and the dizzy accounting figures with their complicated calculations on salaries and official profit and loss. All these things demand an increase in staff, which will certainly entail a large expenditure. According to postal authority figures, there are about 40,000 postal employees now, compared with 27,000 in prewar days.

New Offices Costly

(3) Increase in the number of Postal establishments. Unlike private enterprise, the increasing number of post offices is proving to be a drawback, as most of the offices throughout the country are operating at a loss. Huge amounts went into erecting new post offices during the war, due to an increase in population in small villages, which are now almost deserted. At present there are approximately 20,000 postal establishments as compared with less than 14,000 in 1936.

(4) The decline in parcel business. The postal authorities claim that prior to the war, when commerce and transportation were functioning smoothly, the merchandise parcel business contributed a great deal to the postal economy. But when war paralyzed major transportation, merchants doubted that the post office could transport their goods speedily and safely to their destination. The post office, with a view to covering expenses, especially those incurred in areas where only human or animal labor is available, has had to increase the cost of parcel postage. So the parcel business, on which the postal authorities blithely placed so much hope, decreased to such an extent that during 1946 only 740,000 parcels were received, compared to 9,000,000 parcels annually prior to the war.

Confronted with unpleasant realities, the Government was forced to modify its former attitude by granting the Post Office a subsidy of CNC$48,550,000,000, leaving the remaining CNC$37,700,000,000 for the Directorate-General of Posts and the Ministry of Communications. The Government neither approves a raise in the postage rate, nor any further financial aid.

Wage Cut Opposed

The Post Office could find no effective method of checking its increasingly large deficit, except by reducing employees' salaries. This created widespread indignation among the postal workers who, led by their tough Union of Postal Laborers, threatened a general walkout recently. To date the issue has not been settled.

It was disclosed that while postal employees were better paid than a number of government functionaries and school teachers, their wage scale was still far below that of bank clerks and government owned productive monopolies. Is it reasonable, they asked, to reduce our salaries which are only sufficient to keep us from starvation?

It is doubtful whether a reduction in employees' pay will cure the present economic crisis. Whether it will be permitted in the first place remains to be seen. The following solutions may alleviate the situation somewhat, although while the civil war is in progress it is doubtful whether these plans can be realized.

(1) Increase in the postage rate, or the alternative of a Government subsidy.

(2) Increase in the parcel business. Because of the profit accrued from parcel postage prior to the war, the postal authorities should spare no effort to promote this

branch, for the following reasons:

(a) Parcels once posted and dispatched are not, by Postal Law, subjected to any examination, or any collection of illegal taxes, until their destination is reached. Merchants will be glad to avail themselves of this means of transportation for their goods.

(b) Parcel postage is liable to frequent arbitrary readjustment without the approval of the Legislative Yuan.

(c) The Post Office, with its sound backing and far reaching branches, should be able to guarantee the safe transportation of parcels to any destination irrespective of distance.

Restrictions A Handicap

Partly due to disrupted communications caused by war, the number of parcels handled shows no striking improvement. This is the major reason, but other factors must be included:

(a) Postal employees are careless in their handling of packages, consequently the damage rate is very high;

(b) Postal regulations stipulate the sequence of mail transmission in this order: letter, postcard, newspaper, printed matter, parcel post, parcel. Hence, the parcel is the slowest moving of all posted matter!

(c) Limitations in weight and size of parcels as now observed, are not suitable for certain types of merchandise, so tradesmen must choose means of transporting goods, other than through the post office.

To promote its parcel business, the Post Office must offer special services in order to compete with the numerous transportation companies which have cropped up throughout the country, and thus reestablish public confidence. Moreover, special regulations governing parcel transmission should be worked out to insure fast delivery throughout all postal districts.

Too Much Red Tape

(3) Close down the least important post offices; simplify procedure. Many post offices established during the war are now obsolete, and should be closed in order to lighten the economic strain. The number of employees in the southwestern provinces should be cut to the minimum. In order to speed up mail services and to put an end to crowded counters, about which the public complains, efficiency must be encouraged, and red tape procedure eliminated or at least simplified. It is to be hoped that the present experiment of simplifying special mails will be put into general practice.

(4) Cut traveling expenses to a minimum. It is reported that every year a vast sum of money is spent on transference travel. In most cases it is necessary, but sometimes a top ranking postal official may be transferred from the farthest south to the remotest north for no particular reason, thus causing both public and personal losses. This, together with numerous other unreasonable transfers can only be construed as malpractices copied from Chinese officialdom.

(5) Empower the District Director and his Financial Assistant to undertake large financial affairs. The ever-increasing prices and the inflation of CNC are the main factors in the recent economic crisis. To cope with this, the Postal Remittance & Savings Bank should be given a free hand to dispose of large amounts of savings, remittances, and commissioned or entrusted business incomes, as does its branch and subsidiary offices. This proposal will meet with objections from the P.R.S. Bank, whose chief work is to direct and supervise this non-postal income. The Post Office may demand that all of its staff working in connection with remittances, savings and trust business be paid by P.R.S.B., and consequently a striking percentage of deficit can be recovered.

Bureaucratic Practices

So far we have discussed the Post Office in its economic aspects. As it is one of the government monopolies stifling competition, we find many other aspects retarded and even corrupted, and inefficiency and red tape quite common. Despite its elaborate personnel system, it is deplorable to see typical bureaucratic practices which are rampant in official circles, prevalent in the Post Office today. Many are seeking "special relations," and vying for "favoritism" in order to get promotion, while honest and competent staff are overlooked.

While postal authorities are always ready to adjust to changing conditions, and responsive to any charge by quick amendment, as manifested in the recent Shanghai-Nanking speed and efficiency movement, it is to be hoped that they will continue to do so, and intensify their efforts to fight against the overwhelming threat of economic strangulation.

Economic Security Of Concessions Mourned As Urgent Need Today

(EDITOR'S NOTE:—While The Review holds no brief for the concessions of extraterritorial times, the following article is published because it mirrors a trend of thought among some Chinese—as well as a section of the foreign business community—today.)

By C. B. WEI

"YOU are looking at the economic picture of this country from an entirely wrong angle." That, in the essence, was the statement made by a Chinese business man in a long conversation with some colleagues and this writer. The theme discussed, of course, was the present lamentable state of trade and finance in China, and its consequences to both domestic and foreign commerce.

To summarize, what that business man—a very patriotic man, by the way, and one educated here in China—said, was:

"What really is the essential change in the structure of China's trade and finance compared with, say, 1937?" he asked, and then answered the question himself. "The Kuomintang was in power then, as it is today; even most of the now leading personalities were in charge; there had been some sort of civil war for many years, with the South fighting against the North, and warlords being powerful in various areas of the country. But the foundations of the monetary system were, theoretically, the same as today. Nevertheless, China's economy was healthy, her financial system sound, her foreign trade growing. In fact, matters were improving to such a degree that the Jap war party decided to provoke an 'incident' before Chinese competition in the economic and political fields could grow any greater.

Concessions Factor

"However, what was the basis of China's economy?" our friend asked. "People usually say it was based on sound economic conditions in such centers as Shanghai, Tientsin and Tsingtao. But this is wrong and because it is wrong, we have to understand that at present we have to measure China's economic foundations with quite a different yardstick than that before the Pacific war."

He then explained that to a very large extent, China's commerce and finance did not depend on cities such as Shanghai, Tientsin or Hankow, but on the existence of their foreign concessions.

"As a Chinese I am glad that there are no more concessions and settlements, but Chinese as well as foreigners are bound to understand that with the disappearance of the concessions, matters have altered not only politically but economically as well. As long as we do not take this fact into consideration we have little chance to comprehend what is going on at present."

Rejecting all objections, he made clear his point of view by stressing that while we all know the negative features of the existence of foreign concessions, it would be stupid to overlook the fact that there were advantages, too. Politically, he asserted, the disappearance of the concessions is certainly welcomed by all Chinese, rightists as well as leftists; but so far nothing has been done to replace them economically.

Economic Safety

Most people, he pointed out, do not differentiate between the defunct "extrality" on the one hand, and the existence of concessions on the other. Extrality had little or nothing to do with economic safety. Various concerns whose owners enjoyed no extrality rights, nevertheless carried on business because of the comparatively safe conditions inside the concessions. They were

in China, on Chinese soil, under Chinese jurisdiction—but they were, nonetheless, in a territory which did not *directly* depend on what was happening in "real China."

Enlarging upon his point, our friend explained that foreign investors, now trying to find a field of activity in China, still expect to find conditions similar to those typical of the pre-war trade in the concessions, which they used to identify with China. They see the same cities as before. They see the same banks, with the exception of the now defunct Axis banks. They find the great American, British and French firms running their offices. And they think that Shanghai is still the Shanghai of 1940, and Tientsin the Tientsin of 1937.

"Every political situation has its economic background," he claimed. "In the case of the concessions it was not the political law that attracted people and their funds, but the economic background. The concessions stood under Chinese laws, . . . A general ruling issued by the Chinese Government referred to the Shanghai concessions as well as to Chinese-run Greater Shanghai. Financial laws laid down by the Government applied and were carried out in the concessions. The money was the same, and so was every Customs regulation. Still, there was something special, something that created an atmosphere of security."

Hongkong Example

We countered that if economic conditions in "real China" had been as desolate as they are now, economic life in the concessions would have been as hampered as they are today. However, rejecting our doubts and protests, our man smilingly said the single word, "Hongkong."

Again we objected. There is, indeed, a tremendous difference between the status of Hongkong and that of the former concessions. There, Chinese laws do not regulate the life of the inhabitants, whether Chinese or foreign. There, Chinese money is not legal tender. The Chinese currency inflation cannot, at least not directly, influence trade and finance.

"Do you think that Chinese firms are opening branches in Hongkong only with a view to living under British rule rather than under Chinese laws? Do you really believe that by opening branches there, they no longer depend on or suffer from our monetary inflation?" our friend asked.

Feature Common

He then pointed out that though a Colony is not similar to a concession, both have one feature in common, namely that a certain stability is known to be guaranteed.

In other words, what our friend wished us to understand was that while no political group dreams of ever seeing concessions reappear in China, it would be wrong to compare the prevailing structure of this country's economy with that of 1937, or in the case of Shanghai, with 1940.

I think that to a certain extent he is right. But I doubt that conditions similar to those existing in the concessions can be established artificially. They must develop organically.

Anti-Foreignism Feeling

Speaking on the same subject, a foreign businessman once every active in Shanghai, and now here as a visitor, described the situation as follows: "Once, in the days of the concessions there was probably as much anti-foreignism as there is now. But the Number One adversary then was the Japanese. We were Number Two. Still, it did not interfere with our business. As a matter of fact, I never felt it very strongly. Today I do, however. Today I depend entirely on the good will and the good mood of the general population."

Motive Questioned

Now, it is ridiculous to believe that there has ever been a businessman who came here with a view to helping the Chinese. He came here with the idea of making money. But with the exception of a handful of racketeers, business could do business only when the general conditions were sound. This is why he was interested in the living conditions of the people. He is no benefactor, no missionary. He is a businessman.

This being so, it is obvious that when investments are concerned—and all business needs some sort of investment—the risk must not be too great. Business, generally, involves risks. But while normally such risks are of a mere economic nature, they have also other sources here today. To eliminate such sources, based on a certain animosity towards foreign activities, must be the first step towards establishing that feeling of security which our Chinese friend hinted at.

International Cooperation

The concessions, in his view, used to be places of international cooperation. The trade, the capital and the production were all international. In other words, the foundations of China's finance and commerce, insofar as they centered in, and based on activities in the concessions, were international. This term indicates that Chinese activities, investments and interests were closely linked with foreign activities, investments and interests.

This basis has been destroyed to a large extent, and not only has little been done to replace it by a new structure, but there is quite a struggle against what does still exist of such pre-war foundations. The fight against allowing foreign shipping in Chinese waters, even temporarily,—and in spite of the lack of bottoms and other means of communications—is but one symptom of the present tendency.

A proposal was made during the KMT CEC session to arm civilians in areas newly recovered from the Communists to help Nationalist regulars defend such areas, *AP* reported from Nanking. Chief of Staff Chen Cheng, answering questions on the military situation, said that the morale of the Government troops was seriously affected by the low pay prevailing. A general readjustment of pay was thereupon suggested.

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Hongkong Optimistic, Sees Future As Distribution Center Bright

By JOSEPH FROOMKIN

Hongkong, (En route U.S.A.)

WHILE Shanghai is losing its importance as a center of foreign trade, Hongkong is daily gaining pre-eminence and is on the road to becoming the key distribution center of foreign goods for China. The import regulations and the civil war, which have proved to be the undoing of Shanghai business, have not affected Hongkong as drastically, nor do they have such a depressing effect.

The cornerstone of Hongkong's prosperity today is the illegitimate trade with China, illegitimate in so far as it is carried on without the official cognizance of the Chinese Customs and in contravention of the import regulations. This illegitimate trade has outstripped by far the common conception of smuggling and is participated in by the majority of business firms, who abet it knowingly by selling their goods through the "smuggling brokers," intermediaries for merchants from China.

According to the *Far Eastern Economic Review*, the smugglers are very well organized and, although their charges are high they render efficient service to customers and provide them with sufficient guarantees for their products while in transit. The same publication draws a parallel between the present situation and the conditions during the "tuchun" period, when China was partitioned into a number of autonomous provinces which had little relation to each other.

30% For Expenses

Businessmen are usually approached with an offer for their goods, and are asked to date their invoices Canton, and add some 30 percent for expenses. They are promised the money as soon as the goods are delivered and assured that there is nothing to fear. The buyer in Canton, or any other port with which there are smuggling contacts, pays the amount due by him to a reputable money shop, and receives a guarantee from the money changers that his goods will be delivered.

Not only goods on the prohibited list of the Chinese customs, and others for which it is hard to get import licenses in China are smuggled from Hongkong, but one of the most important articles to be conveyed to the mainland is gold. Notable imports of Mexican and P.I. gold have been undertaken to the Crown Colony, and a neat profit has been realized by sending the metal to markets where the cross rate between U.S. dollars and gold is high, as high as in Shanghai, Canton, Tientsin and Chungking (prior to the recent pegging). Usually the gold is taken to Macao, and thence transported to China. Especially lively activity on the Hongkong gold market took place in the first week of February, when the cross rate between the U.S. dollars and gold in Shanghai was 55 to the ounce while it was 48 in Hongkong. Activities of an arbitrage nature were very brisk in that period.

Lace Export Center

Not all of Hongkong's present prosperity was built on imports into China. A minor segment rests on the re-export of Chinese commodities abroad. Hongkong has taken the lead from Shanghai in the export of Swatow lace and embroidery, for example. Swatow merchants who used to consign their goods abroad through Shanghai intermediaries, prefer to export via the Crown Colony, to obviate the red tape and necessity to surrender foreign exchange to the Chinese government.

Also, during the present period of insecurity Hongkong became the ideal repository of funds Shanghai used to be during the Sino-Japanese war. Absence of restrictive controls, and the fact that the Crown Colony is outside the sway of the Chinese government, has brought to the city a large volume of refugee money. These funds have been transferred to Hongkong, often in the form of Hongkong currency, which is slightly undervalued in terms of Chinese national currency in Shanghai. Sometimes United States currency is brought in, and often transfers take the form of purchases of moneys in the sterling block.

An influx of dollars to Hongkong could be a threat to the stability of the currency, but such a state of affairs is discounted by local financial authorities, who consider the increasing business activity in the colony sufficient to offset the influx of funds. On the contrary, the concensus is that an appreciation of the value of the Hongkong currency is due, as postwar shortages are within sight of ending, and the stock pile of goods in the city has reached unprecedented heights. It is feared that the deflation might affect business activity unfavorably.

Living Costs Controlled

Costs of living have been kept at reasonable levels in Hongkong, by Shanghai standards, at least. Although prices are a few times higher than before the war, in foreign currency they sound reasonable. Office employees receive remuneration as low as HK$350, and a very competent stenographer does not receive more than HK$500. Food prices have been kept low in Hongkong, as the Crown Colony has been included in the Sterling Bloc, and received allocations of rice from Burma. This rice is being retailed for a fraction of the price the China-grown variety fetches in Canton. Through control of the price of rice, the Government General has been able to impose a strict check on all commodity prices.

The curse of Hongkong is the real estate and housing situation. While the downtown section was scarcely scarred by American bombings, the Kowloon side and the residences on the Peak have suffered both from bombing and pilferage which occurred immediately after the Japanese surrender. The stream of refugees from China has rendered the situation worse. Although the government has imposed rent ceilings for apartments equivalent to pre-war prices, it has failed to curb the key money racket, which is still flourishing. Although prices for apartments are not as high as in Shanghai, they are prohibitive to many residents.

Ideal Place—To Wait

For political and other refugees from China, for tired businessmen, who bide their time till conditions in China improve, Hongkong is the ideal place of residence. The city is well run, clean, the price level is low, and the degree of freedom of political expression unequalled anywhere in the Far East. The administration of the town has spared no effort to return to pre-war standards of service. There are efficient buses and trams, a very good ferry, and inexpensive taxis. The atmosphere is reminiscent of the China of old, and no wonder that the city has drawn many Old China Hands back.

Is the political situation serious? Are there chances of more riots, like those which followed the peanut hawker incident? Businessmen believe not. The boycott of Hongkong from Canton failed to materialize, and the taipans believe that "China has learned her lesson." If they are sitting on a volcano, they are doing it very quietly, without any fear that the explosion will ever come.

Of course, there are gripes, especially by oldtimers who crave for the good old times. These complain about the high price level, the lack of comfort, and the shortages of certain articles, such as clothing, but the majority of businessmen are satisfied.

Taxes A Headache

The only cloud, on an otherwise practically clear horizon, is the taxation situation. Hongkong is a free port, and has to derive most of its income from consumption taxes. It has been forced to introduce a 50 percent luxury tax, a tax on restaurant bills, and there has been talk of putting into effect an income tax with a graduated scale up to 25 percent of incomes. Fears have been expressed that bona fide Hongkong concerns could not stand the tax. It was doubted whether this measure could be enforced fairly, or whether it would be introduced altogether. (Editor's Note:—It has been shelved, at any rate temporarily).

The average businessman is firm in the belief that the future of Hongkong is very bright, civil war in China and trade restrictions notwithstanding.

Mao Tze-tung Avers Atom Bomb Perished In Hiroshima Blast

By ANNA LOUISE STRONG

Yenan, (Delayed).

"THE atomic bomb is finished. It blew itself to death over Hiroshima. It will not be used in future war," Mao Tze-tung, chairman of the Chinese Communist Party, told me in our farewell talk just as I was preparing to leave Yenan. These words seemed to me so amazing that I took the last moments of waiting for my plane at the Yenan airfield to transmit them to the world.

Here is the situation under which Mao said these words and under which I awaited my plane. The Executive Headquarters in Peiping had folded with the abandoning of all hope of lessening even slightly the sweep of China's civil war. The Chinese Communists who worked on its truce teams are all flying back to their areas with March 5, as the deadline. The American Liaison Group in Yenan is packing up, preparing to leave.

In other words, Yenan, famous capital of the Chinese Communists, will again be isolated. No planes will come. The road to the outside world will be many weeks journey on foot past KMT battlelines.

Blockade Different

But this blockade is not like the previous ones. China's "Communist areas" now reach from Yenan to the sea. They reach northward to Harbin, and southeast to the mouth of the Yangtze. They are defended by 1,500,000 regular troops and 4,000,000 local village volunteers. They have a population roughly equal to that of the United States of America, and an area almost equal to that part of the United States east of the Mississippi River. They have distributed the land to 60,000,000 peasants in the land reform of last year.

This is the area and the people for whom Mao Tze-tung is the voice and the leader. He received me in his small cave converted into an office not far from one of Yenan's "best theaters." The phrase sounds strange, for Yenan buildings are primitive but their dramatic best compares favorably with anything you find in metropolitan cities.

We had just seen a powerful drama on land reform in which the landlord commits every imaginable atrocity against the poor peasant—stealing the wife, unjustly jailing the husband, attempting murder, theft of lands—but is finally brought to justice by poor peasants on the arrival of the People's Liberation Army. The landlord's crimes were so serious and so dramatically presented that everyone in the audience—including your very peace-loving correspondent—applauded when the crowd of peasants temporarily lost restraint and began beating up that landlord until the 8th Route Army restored discipline and led him off to court.

Mao Holds Final Talk

After viewing the drama I had the privilege of my final talk with Mao Tze-tung.

He again gave me the terms on which the Chinese Communists would resume peace discussions. They have been often repeated: the return of the armies to the January 10, 1946 positions, when the cease-fire order was signed to which Gen. George Marshall was a party; the annulment of the constitution passed unilaterally in November and a return to the PCC in which all parties reached unanimous agreement in January a year ago.

Whether Chiang would ever agree to annul his constitution and give back the towns and the territory he has taken, Mao Tze-tung did not comment, but it is apparent that the Chinese Communists expect to get back all the territory that Chiang took since the January cease-fire order over a year ago. They also confidently expect that in the not very distant future China will have a coalition government including the Communists. Their aim is still a coalition government of a united China and not any separated "Liberated Area" government.

"After you are shut off from Yenan," Mao told me, "you will hear many terrible stories told about us. Our enemies will spread many lies about alleged atrocities when it is no longer possible for correspondents to enter our areas easily and see for themselves. Remember also that you have seen our army in many provinces: it is one of the most disciplined in the world."

I remarked that I had also seen in many provinces how the Chinese Communists had the only defense so far devised against the atomic bomb. "You have a government that can live so dispersed among the people that even the entire stockpile of bombs in America couldn't hit all your government."

It was then that Mao made his unforgettable remark. "The atom bomb," he said, is finished. Foolish people all over the world are talking about atomic warfare. But the atom bomb will not be used in war again. Its great bursting over Hiroshima destroyed it. Its effectiveness was also its death. For the people of the entire world turned against it . . .

Energy To Be Used

"Atomic energy of course will continue to be developed. Its great power will be handed over to the people. But as for the atom bomb—its birth also finished its life."

I do not know whether Mao Tze-tung is right in this optimistic estimate. But I know that never have I met a person who has such confidence in the power of the people to determine their destiny and such a serene assurance of the bright future of mankind on this planet as this Chinese Communist leader around whom are rapidly closing the blockading battlelines of the greatest civil war in the history of the world.

Twilight Of Vice

VI.—"MIRAGE OF HAPPINESS"

By PAO YUE

HOW is the addict held to his opium habit? What recompense has the broken man for his health, vitality and lost place in society? What, in the brief moments of satiety compensates for the agony of insatiable craving?

A diligent and thrifty Chinese farmer, a ricksha coolie, street hawker or neat, self-respecting office clerk may stretch to unthinkable limits his pitiful resources in unending effort to pander to his ever-increasing need. He will pawn or sell his most valued possession in return for an always inadequate quantity of the dark spicy substance. Not many years ago, cases were known of a poor man selling his daughter into prostitution in order to obtain opium. In the late '80s, horrified missionaries from Soochow and other towns in the interior reported the selling of young wives into slavery by their opium smoking husband.

But these excesses are not restricted to the underprivileged. Merchants, property and landowners, professionals with a steady income have dissipated their resources, being reduced in the end to a hopeless scramble for more of the narcotic. Debts, bankruptcy, gambling and thievery are the results.

Dangers Realized

It is a surprising fact that no one realizes the disastrous properties of the drug better than does the addict himself. Indeed, most of them are above average intelligence; they may be gifted, brilliant, talented.

The opium habit is acquired after several days of repeated smoking. The critical period is considered to be 14 days for the newly initiated, three to five days for one who renews his indulgence after a period of abstinence. It should be noted that each successive time the habit is renewed,

regardless of the period of forbearance, its breaking becomes more agonized.

Neither age nor sex provides immunity. Opium is equally attractive to men and women. Many smoke until their death—at 50, 60 or 70. In opium producing areas there are cases of infants who have acquired the habit at the age of two. Babies, new-born to addicted parents, are sometimes made to inhale the smoke which is blown into their faces, as this is considered necessary to maintain their vitality.

Powerful Sedative

One factor in the spread of the opium habit is the popular notion, once prevalent in China, that the drug possessed wonderful curative properties, which might in some cases save life. As a matter of fact, opium is a powerful sedative and has no harmful effect in small doses. In large doses it is poisonous—raw opium was very popular among suicides in pre-war days, when it was easily obtained. Opium is also credited with the ability to enhance sexual powers failing through disease or old age. Some selfish wives have encouraged the indulgence of their husbands in order to keep them at home and away from other women.

But in the great majority of cases, the habit is acquired through casual curiousity. The first smoke seldom produces any effect; successive experiments become increasingly satisfying until the habit is unwittingly acquired.

What is this mirage of happiness? The sensations produced by opium smoking are of two kinds, closely inter-related: physically, the smoker experiences a complete calm and relaxation—surcease from fatigue, pain or discomfort—he is blessed with ease and well-being. Even more important is the psychological state induced. Extraordinary optimism is combined with sharply increased powers of imagination which in their intensified form become continuous and habitual delusions.

These physical and psychological sensations are intensified with repeated indulgence, and in contrast to the extreme physical suffering and mental depression during the reaction, they come in time to have an irresistable attraction. The effect of opium tends to decrease the natural sensitivity of the smoker who bears cold or heat with equal nonchalance.

Array Of Implements

Finally, there is the subtle magic of the smoking process and its complicated paraphernalia; the shining brass oil-lamps with beautiful lacy burners under cone-shaped glass shades; the thin glittering steel needles, their handles entwined with silver or copper wires; the pipe—dark brown or black, long and heavy, inlaid with silver and precious stones (jade, perhaps, or rubies); the pipe, always well seasoned and mysterious with its ivory mouthpiece translucent from decades of use.

The instruments are neatly placed on large redwood trays which contrast with blackwood "kangs," carved and marble inlaid with fanciful delicate designs, or mirrored surfaces reflecting the slow, deliberate motions of the reclining addicts, their serene faces indistinct amidst the sweet-smelling, spicy fragrant smoke. This atmosphere of the opium den has its own magnetic quality, which together with the fascination of the ritual and the effects of the drug, attracts the seekers of the exquisite, the disillusioned and frustrated, the desperate individuals who seek and obtain there momentary respite and oblivion.

Poppy Still Being Grown

Can all this be legislated out of existence? Two months ago—six months after the promulgation of the absolute prohibition of opium smoking—news from Sikang detailed a revolt by armed civilians against the suppression of the poppy. Two cities, Jungchin and Tienchuan, were taken by the tribesmen; Ya An's garrison was so seriously threatened that the Chinese air force was ordered out.

None too bright is the news from the "Liberated Areas;" while the Communist administration does not encourage poppy cultivation as did the Japanese, nothing much is done to fight the evil. Latest information from Anhwei, Shantung, Yunnan, Szechuen and Fukien indicates that the opium problem is far from being solved.

Refugees Mass In Northern Honan As Hostilities Again Break Out

By MARK M. LU

(Special Correspondent, The China Weekly Review)

Kaifeng, (Delayed).

DURING the past several weeks the flames of war have flared up practically all over Honan Province. At the end of last month the Communists had massed a large number of troops, estimated at 60,000, at Minchuan and Liuho, in east Honan. They attempted to take Lanfeng and threatened Kaifeng in order to relieve the tense situation in south Shantung. Gen. Liu Po-cheng, Commander of the Red troops, personally directed the fighting at Liuho and Suichowpa, both on the eastern section of the Lunghai Railway. Several cities south of the Lunghai Railway were taken. The line of fire stretched from western Shantung across eastern Honan to northern Anhwei.

At the time of writing the main forces of the Communists are retreating towards western Shantung, having lost all the large cities, such as Taikang, Checheng, Suihsien, Kihsien, Kingling and Luyi, to the Government troops.

Generally speaking the heavy fighting in eastern Honan is over, but the remnants of the Communists under the command of Wei Feng-lo, Chang Li-sheng and Chin Hsiao-shan are extremely active. Their operations are based on Luyi, Checheng and their stronghold on the Honan-Anhwei-Kiangsu border. They are in a position to threaten communications on the eastern section of the Lunghai Railway and to harass the main towns in that locality. However, the Government troops are taking precautionary measures.

Railway Damaged

On the night of February 18 telephone posts and rails of the western section of the Lunghai Railway, at Yima and Tehmen, between Sinan and Mienchih, were damaged by Communists. Railway officials withdrew from these stations. On February 21 Communists under the command of Li Nien-hsien advanced from Lushih to attack the above mentioned places. Meanwhile, two regiments of Communists secretly crossed the Yellow River from Yuanchu and Tsiyuan on the Honan-Shansi border, as reinforcements.

Several towns in the vicinity of the Yima and Tehmen Railway stations were taken by the Reds. Severe fighting persisted on February 22. It is learned that several thousand refugees, women and children, who escaped from their towns to the mountainous regions, are in urgent need of relief.

In order to reinforce south Shantung, government troops evacuated several cities in south Hopei—Chingfeng, Nanlo, Taming and Puyang. Changyuan and Tungming remain garrisoned. Both sides recently have massed troops in the vicinity of Neihuang, in north Honan. Skirmishes have occurred from time to time.

Refugees Mass In North

Numbers of refugees are massed at Anyang, in northern Honan, awaiting relief. It is reported that from Hsunteh in south Hopei to north of the Chang River there are no regular Communist troops—only local militia.

During the past three or four weeks while severe fighting raged in eastern Honan skirmishes also broke out from time to time, at Tangyin and Luwangfen, both of which are situated on the northern section of the Pinghan Line between Sinhsiang and Anyang. The railway was torn up in the night, but repaired the following day.

Recently the Communists have massed troops at Chincheng on the Honan-Shansi border, but their intentions are unknown. Some observers believe that they will attempt to take Chiaotso, noted mining center in northern Honan. It may be recalled that when the war broke out in eastern Honan at the end of last month the Communists dispatched troops to disturb Lushan in south Honan.

PORTRAIT OF A NATION ON THE WAY

By THEODORE HERMAN

THERE is currently showing in Shanghai a powerful Chinese-made motion picture entitled "八千里路雲和月" that is being billed in English as "The Cloud and the Moon," i.e. "Darkness and Light," written and directed by Mr. Shih Tung-shan (史東山), and produced by the Lien Hwa Studios. It is a well-conceived story turned into a great picture, and is an important expression of the Chinese people's present struggle for freedom.

Shanghai does not take kindly to locally-produced films, mainly, I suppose, because they do not come close enough to the slick traditions of commercial Hollywood. This is a natural reaction inasmuch as most Hollywood products are still designed for entertainment or titillation, and it is on this pleasant, soft diet that the movie audiences around the world have been raised. The cinema is still, for the most part, a place to pay your money and forget your troubles; it is not yet understood widely, neither in China nor in most other countries, as a potentially powerful art form to express the values and aspirations of a culture.

"The Cloud and the Moon" is not entirely up to the Hollywood technical standard. There is still a little too much profile-pointing, a bit too much weeping—although six years of constant retreat and two years of post-surrender disillusionment have bred a lot more sorrow than weeping can express—the lighting and makeup are at times unsure of what they want to bring out, and so on. But these points are trivial, unless you are looking for the usual Hollywood razzle-dazzle.

Simple, True Story

The main thing to remember is that Hollywood with all its millions could not have fashioned this picture, for the story, both physically and spiritually, is what has really happened to thousands and thousands of Chinese people over these last 10 years. Hollywood would have gone either sentimental or over-heroic. Hollywood would have ended it with a bright fadeout of lovers on a sampan floating downstream, or would have splashed in shiny medals over nice, well-pressed, new uniforms. Unfortunately, the easy American answer is not yet the answer in China, and the rising determination among clean-thinking people everywhere in this country strongly declares it. The victory for which thousands left their careers and many more thousands died is still to come.

The story of "The Cloud and the Moon" is simple. When the war begins in 1937, a number of Shanghai college students leave the campus, form a village drama group for arousing the masses to help resist the Japanese, and travel up the Yangtze Valley in retreat after retreat to Chungking. The war over, they return to Shanghai expecting a brave new world, only to find that their tremendous self-sacrificing patriotism is dirtied by the new gold bar aristocracy that spawned into being on the fringes of the Government in Chungking and later fattened itself on the "opportunities" in the "re-occupied" areas. The fact that the heroine (played by Pai Yang) dies in bringing forth her son, that her heroic husband (T'ao Chin) has tuberculosis, that their friends are equally up against it—things like this most of us in China have come to accept.

What we cannot accept, however, is the defeat of the uncompromising, patriotic spirit—once for resistance but now for a new China—that is growing steadily among the literate masses of this country. Without question this spirit, this faith, is the greatest achievement of the War of Resistance. You and I as part of a large, middle-class audience, leave the theater resolving that this spirit shall not be defeated.

Characters Familiar

The details of how the story works out; some of the symbolism; the deft touches that point up the hardship, the sacrifice, and the enthusiasm all add up to give intimate and present meaning to the whole, and I shall not belabor this appreciation by pinning them, item by item, to the board. Suffice it to say, they fit.

In this motion picture we cannot see a familiar face. There are no shots of the Generalissimo, Ho Ying-chin, or anyone else. We do not see even one pair of khaki Japanese bowlegs. But the fact remains that—depending on where you have been during these last 10 years—you will recognize almost everyone on the screen. The bright young students may be from your neighbor's family or may be your own former college classmates. The thin teacher (played by Wang Jung) may be the fellow that sometimes rides on the crowded tram beside you. The smooth-faced young "official" (Mr. Kao Cheng) who sacrifices himself for the country in the frowzy dance halls of Chungking and returns on an early plane to his rich, soft family in Shanghai may still be seen tonight if you watch the new cars disgorge outside the Park, the Lido, or the Paramount. The politically-alert machine-shop worker who watches the propaganda group in Soochow is also a familiar man wherever you travel.

Hardest for me to recognize were some of the farmers and soldiers. They were not shown as quaint folk nor as clowns, but rather they were too much in the background. Where the group held them for a performance I saw them again come to life—as I have seen them respond in the villages of Kwangtung during the war—attention turning to interest, and then to enthusiasm and full support. After all, the Chinese farmer, villager, or soldier doesn't take you in automatically just because you happen to be on the spot. It's your job to show first that you and he are on common ground; he knows where he stands, but he's not always so sure of you. For my taste the film went too light on this, implying thereby that the group made an instant hit all down the line. Although this wasn't the point of the picture, I would have had more of the actual personal contact shown.

No Man's Land

It is hard to say how many of those who see this picture will recognize all the places. The first half is mostly out of doors—in an open spot in Soochow; amid the strange, ominous quiet of deserted homes in No Man's Land that suddenly springs awake in gunfire and the rush of armed men; on an open air platform at night where soldiers and villagers gather to watch a noisy, thrilling play that pulls the audience in with a rousing song. There is the draughty temple hall where everyone sleeps for the night and then stirs to a tinny Shanghai-made alarm clock for a douse from battered wash basins before eating congee. The retreats south of the River, with wounded soldiers being carried and fed for a few precious moments before they are once more forgotten, the trains piled high with fleeing families and pieces of families, the roads choked with young and old on foot—who in China can ever forget the six gray, sullen years of retreat, of retreat, and retreat?

The momentary feeling of security, then as the War went on, more intimate speculation on the headlines, the long discussions within oneself, the gradual outward preparations, the assurances of officials that there was no danger, then the hasty gathering up and the mad final rush. The psychology of retreat, and the living in mud-and-bamboo tenements of wartime cities hastily thrown up are places

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each man must recognize for himself and in the memory of the friends and loved ones he left there.

Return To Shanghai

When the war ends we come back to Shanghai, mainly indoors. We have left behind the hauntingly beautiful country that is China—the brilliant sunshine, the sweet shadowy roads, the smoky hotels, the crowded sampans, the clean laughing with farmers and soldiers and trusted comrades. Because the film has some of this in it, the contact with Shanghai again is all the stronger. In Shanghai we are first in the rich home of the rotten young "official," a fellow-student and relative of the heroine, and then in the garret under the roof where the hero and heroine have set up their home in protest and as an outpost of the new China in which they believe.

That Shanghai family, wealthy and hot on its new opportunities, is easy to fit into this story, but by itself cannot be taken as the villain of the piece. However, as the soil from which the crooked growths arise it is indeed a model of one stratum of the unhealthy class-society of modern China. As a mutual protection association it does a good job—the members get along with each other and together screen out most of the disquieting ideas from outside. But as a breeding ground for the nation's new leadership this closed-in swamp will never produce. It is looking for easy money and easy power, and so corrupts all who suffer its embrace. Sensing this, the hero and heroine move out to preserve their own integrity. This particular theme is not pushed very directly in the film, and rightly, for the unity of the story is, after all, woven around the lives of the young progressive men and women. But the idea is there, and you cannot miss it.

Living Work Of Art

In conclusion, let it be said that it is good today to see a film on this subject and of this quality. Hollywood is turning out a few pieces on the difficulties of ex-service men fitting back into peace-time life, but nowhere can we find in the United States such a sharp awareness of men and women trying to mold a new society and a new nation with their own life's purposes born of their own struggle. The war did not have this meaning for most Americans.

For China, "The Cloud and the Moon" reveals to us both the strong, deep force in the War of Resistance and the rising urge for a New Deal now that that war is over. I can think of no greater meaning for a living work of art in China in these somber times.

Great Britain has spent £169,000,000 in Greece and Palestine in the last two years, *AFP* reported from London. The expenditure according to Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Dalton, in Greece amounting to £87,000,000 included £48,000,000 for the British forces and the remainder to cover the "mutual help which Britain pledged to furnish to Greece in 1945."

Dull Trading Expected To Last On Local Mart For Some Time

FOLLOWING a week of firm trends, quotations in the Shanghai Securities Exchange started to drop on Friday, March 14, because of rumors that the value of the Chinese dollar may be increased and the exchange rate readjusted from CNC$12,000 to CNC$9,000 to one American dollar. The announcement of the Shanghai Securities Exchange that an additional 10 percent margin in cash must be paid for forward transactions was also responsible for the drop. Aside from these considerations, quotations of stocks and shares should decline, according to some experts, who claim that quotations were out of line, despite the announcement that the capital of factories would be increased according to government regulations.

This downward trend was clearly evident this Monday morning when Wing On Textile shares by noon had hit CNC$2,760. Meanwhile, it must be noted that on Saturday, March 15, three leading stock brokers had been "invited" by the police to visit the Police Headquarters and warned against any further transactions in stocks and shares not conducted through the Shanghai Securities Exchange. In this connection it may be recalled that large sums of stocks and shares were formerly traded by these brokers outside of the exchange so that no commission to the Exchange and no stock business tax to the Government was paid. Furthermore, in some cases, large sums of fictitious shares changed hands for speculative purposes. With the cessation of these black market transactions, the daily turnover in the Shanghai Securities Exchange has been greatly increased in recent weeks.

Quotations Drop

With the exception of cotton yarn, quotations for commodities dropped in general. According to one estimate, the cost of production of one piece of cotton yarn (20's) at present is around CNC$4,123,842, but the officially fixed price is only CNC$2,500,000. In this situation, it is natural that black market quotations should be far higher than official prices of yarn. Furthermore, there are increasing demands for yarn by South China and Tientsin merchants.

Quotations of other commodities, such as caustic soda, chemicals, dyestuffs, newsprint, as well as daily necessities, dropped. For instance, the price of rice dropped to CNC$100,000 per picul. The price of newsprint dropped from the high of CNC$160,000 to CNC$100,000 per ream. The price of dyestuffs declined by 25 to 50 percent. It is generally believed that a dull period on the commodity market will continue for some time.

Utility Rates Low

While commodity prices continued to drop, the managements of public utilities have found it increasingly difficult to carry on without any readjustment of their charges. It is recalled that when prices in general increased one to five times since last December, public utilities charges remained unchanged. With the readjustment of the foreign exchange rate from CNC$3,350 to CNC$12,000, it has become very difficult for these companies to carry on. According to a recent statement issued by the Government, no increases are to be permitted by public utility companies and the Government is to indemnify these companies against operating losses. However, no definite plan for such subsidies has been made known.

Despite this ruling, the CNAC and CATC increased their passenger tickets by 100 to 250 percent when they resumed their passenger flights on March 16.

Trade Quiet

Foreign trade as a whole remained quiet. However, some circles state that export trade has developed slightly. In addition to bristles, tung oil, raw silk, and tea, businessmen have started the export of frozen eggs. A consignment of 9,000 tons of frozen eggs will be exported to England from April to September of the current year at the price of £200 per ton equivalent to CNC$8,000,000, which is still CNC$2,000,000 lower than the cost price in China. Large quantities of soybeans are also being exported to England and other European countries.

Investigation continued in regard to the recent "Gold Rush". With the express approval of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, the local garrison headquarters arrested during the week Lin Feng-pao and Yang An-jen, manager and assistant manager of the Business Department of the Central Bank of China, as also Chang Lien-sen, manager of the Tung Fung Yu Gold Shop, and concurrently Chairman of the Gold Merchants' Guild of Shanghai. Lin and Yang have been released on bail guaranteed by Mr. Chang Kia-ngau and will soon be tried at the local court.

Commodity Quotations

The following table gives the quotations of some of the leading commodities:—

	March 8 CNC$	March 15 CNC$
Bond C	8,900	10,500
Wing On Textile	2,900	2,900
Mayar Silk	7,100	8,550
Ewo Cotton	19,800	18,800
Rice	110,000	105,000
Wheat flour	51,000	52,000
Peanut oil	290,000	285,000
20's Yarn	——	3,430,000
12 lb. Cloth	158,000	156,500
Raw silk 7,600,000		7,100,000
Artificial silk ...7,200,000		6,400,000
Ruby Queen cigarettes	32,000	32,800
Koo Ban soap ..	210,000	204,000
My Dear matches	1,430,000	1,460,000
Newsprint	115,000	100,000

NEWS OF THE WEEK

CC Clique Demands Firmer Policy Towards USSR; Flays Dr. Wang

THE current session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee was the scene of a violent attack on the policy of Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh, when a group of CEC members, "identified by observers as leading members of the powerful CC Clique," condemned Dr. Wang for maintaining a "weak-kneed and impotent" policy towards the Soviet Union.

The attack was so violent that Dr. Wang, after attempting to defend his position, allegedly announced his intention to resign.

The session was monopolized by six speakers, who previously had not figured too prominently in the political picture. These included Ku Cheng-ting, Huang Yu-jen, Chien Jun-sheng, Liu Wen-tao and Liu Chien-chun. They demanded a "strong, positive policy to be adopted toward Russia," and clamored for the abandonment of "appeasement" of Moscow.

This was the direct result of events both at the Moscow Conference, where USSR Foreign Minister Vyacheslav Molotov suggested that the commitments of the 1945 Moscow conference participants toward China be discussed, and President Harry Truman's speech before Congress where he urged the United States to assume "world leadership," to stem the "rising tide of totalitarianism in Europe."

The day after President Truman's speech was relayed here, it was reported that President Chiang Kai-shek, speaking before the KMT's CEC, announced the determination of the Government to "crush the spreading all-out rebellion of the Chinese Communists."

The Generalissimo, echoing an earlier statement by Chen Li-fu, declared that during the past three months the Communists "had completely shattered hopes of a peaceful political settlement, the government, to safeguard the unity of the nation and the security of the people, naturally cannot sit tight and watch the spread of the disturbance without taking measures to suppress it."

In the course of his speech, Chiang told the meeting that the CEC must "redefine" relations between the Kuomintang and the Government and revise the ideas and attitudes formed by party members during the period of political tutelage.

He said, nevertheless, that while the party must begin "preparations to relegate itself to the status of an ordinary party in China, enjoying equal privileges with other parties," it could not "entirely relieve itself of responsibility to the country before the convocation of the next National Assembly."

Chiang said that the KMT's main duty is to consolidate "our national unity and remove all obstacles standing in the way of national reconstruction." He also added that "we are firmly determined not to alter our fixed policy of instituting democratic government and carrying out national reconstruction. He acknowledged that nationwide demand today centered on national unification and political democratization.

"Self-Invited Defeat" Costs Reds Yenan

THE Government officially announced the capture of the Red capital of Yenan on March 19. A *Central News Agency* report from Sian said that 100,000 Communist troops were "completely crushed" by Government forces. The official version of the attack and capture of Yenan as reported by *Central News* said that the Red forces under Gen. Ho Lung launched a large-scale attack on Government positions. The KMT forces then began to counter-attack and successfully entered Yenan. "Recapture of Yenan was a self-invited defeat for the Communists unquestionably the most important victory for the Government," the report said.

RECORD OF DESPAIR

Russell in The Los Angeles Times

U.S. Loan Likely

THE Army and Navy Journal, the editor of which is said to be a close friend of General George C. Marshall, said that under Truman's program, China is likely to receive the largest slice of US$500,000,000 of the entire US$5,750,000,000 designed for "intervention for freedom everywhere."

The American magazine added that President Truman's program was evolved on the basis of data received from his Army, Navy and Air Force advisers, and "Secretary of State Marshall, with his military judgment was, of course, among them."

The discussion in Moscow of American mediation efforts in China which was the subject of some controversy between the USSR foreign minister and the ministers of the United States, Britain and France, was widely commented upon here, with the Government and supporting elements opposing such a discussion, even were a Chinese representative invited, and the Democratic League asking for "joint mediation" but standing against "joint intervention."

Dr. Carson Chang, chairman of the Democratic Socialist Party, favored China's participation in informal discussion of the China problem and suggested Dr. Sun Fo and Dr. Wang Shih-chieh head the delegation.

Posters and chalk slogans appeared in many sections of the city in midweek urging "Resistance Against Foreign Intervention," but the 100,000 strong demonstration rumored here last week has thus far failed to materialize.

In a formal note to the U.S., Britain and the USSR, Foreign Minister Wang requested the cessation of "any discussion, in any form, concerning the internal affairs of China."

Suggest Issue Review

IN a statement to a press conference here, the Chinese Democratic League, elaborating on the proposal that developments in China since the last Moscow conference be publicly discussed, said that it did not "see the necessity for the Chinese Government to reject the review of the Chinese situation".... The Chinese people suffer tremendously from the "merciless civil strife which might possibly affect stability and peace throughout the world."

The League further stressed that while holding a "peaceful, open and oppositional stand toward the present Government," it would never participate in the Government before the establishment of a "really democratic and united coalition government."

Touching on the wholesale arrests of persons in Peiping and Tsingtao (according to the Wen Wei Pao of March 11, 6,000 persons were arrested in Tsingtao by more than 5,000 soldiers and policemen mobilized for a city-wide search,) and the frequent

disappearance of persons in this city recently (according to *Shanghai Evening Post and Mercury* headline: "80 Leftists in City Disappear,") League members expressed great surprise over "such unlawful acts." They remarked that such "startling incidents were unprecedented in the history of the Chinese Republic."

These acts, the League representatives said, were in contravention to constitutional practices as widely propagated by the Government during the past several months.

The fact that at the time of the Communist withdrawal from the various activities as ordered by the garrison commanders, responsible officials went on record as urging "all Communists to withdraw," signified that the Government was convinced that Communist remnants stayed behind to work underground. There exists, therefore, the glaring contradiction between the determination of the Government to "enforce constitutionalism and democracy," and the cleanup of Communist remnants in KMT regions, as belonging to the practically outlawed "rebellion party."

In Chengtu, for example, acting Governor of Szechuen Ten Shih-hou, told Democratic League representatives that if the *Hwa Sin Wan Pao* of that city is "considered a threat to public peace and order, no matter who its publisher is, it will be punished according to due process of law."

The *Lien Ho Wan Pao* here reported a press conference given by progressive Mayor K. C. Wu who, commenting on the reports that persons were missing here, denied that such cases had occurred and promised that cases where 2,000 persons had been found missing, as in Peiping, "would never happen in Shanghai."

Taiwan Uprising Spreads

THE visit to Nanking of high Kwangtung officials to attend the plenary session of the CEC has been postponed owing to Government orders to "pay more attention to the Communist disorders in South China."

Governor Lo Cho-ying of Kwangtung is reportedly personally supervising anti-Communist measures in the East River area, while General Chang Fa-kwei, prior to coming to Shanghai en route to Nanking, ordered the mobilization of all armed personnel in the Liuchow Peninsula to combat the Reds. Chinese press reports said there was dissident activity of "an unprecedented degree" with agitators exacting tribute for use of water and highway communications, raiding villages and kidnapping chiefs." All village and pao chiefs have been ordered replaced by retired army officers, a *UP* report said in Hongkong.

These events are directly connected with the uprising in Taiwan last week. Unrest has also reportedly spread to Hainan Island. The 46th Division, which garrisoned Hainan Island, was sent to North Kiangsu to engage the Communists, and its departure seems to have precipitated the disorders. A *China Press* correspondent writing from Canton, said that regular troops have refused to engage the troublemakers saying that they are "regulars charged with national defense and not with bandit suppression."

Following the repeated demands for the removal of Governor Chen Yi, Administrator-General Choi Chiou-chun, of Hainan Island, also came under fire. The people on the island protested the alleged mishandling of taxation, relief and Japanese property administration.

New Deal Suggested By Chen Li-Fu

DRASTIC reform was suggested by Minister of Organization Chen Li-fu at this week's KMT CEC session, covering the economic, political, social and party fields. He is said to have proposed the issuance of a new currency when economic conditions are stabilized; the imposition of land value increment taxes; a more drastic restriction of imports; the increase of rates, commodity taxes, customs duties and the doubling of the salt tax; a welcome to foreign capital and technical cooperation; and the broadening of the Government's basis. He also is said to have demanded that all cliques in the KMT be broken up. These suggestions were reportedly approved by Generalissimo Chiang.

Yellow River Flood

THE local CLARA office charged that "a man-made flood endangering the lives of millions of people and the destruction of their property will soon take place as the result of military action on the part of the National Government.'

According to press reports, the breaches of the last gap at Huayuankow, in North Honan, were filled up and closed on March 15. This will signify that 50 percent diversion of the river has taken place and that within a few days a 75 percent flow of 900 cubic meters per second will go down the old river bed.

The CLARA representatives pointed out that the diversion of the waters to the old bed was effected in spite of the fact that the dikes along the course have not been repaired.

The following day, CLARA continued its charges with the demand that the National Government immediately halt its "strafing and bombing of the Yellow River Project dike workers and thus make it possible to send CNRRA-UNRRA relief work teams to administer a program of relief and resettlement."

Regarding the CNRRA announcement that supplies were rushed into Communist territory and that five LSTs had only recently left with additional goods, CLARA said that two of the LSTs were sent to Tientsin, where already 2,000 tons of supplies destined for Red areas were held up by "military interference." Thus, shipments amounting to 3,440 tons, so far made to Tientsin merely result in stockpiling and unless these supplies are allowed to enter Red areas, CLARA said, the Communists cannot be credited with having received 20,000 tons prior to March 31, as planned by CNRRA.

Yenan To Be Taken?

GOVERNMENT forces were reportedly within 20 kilometers of Yenan, and General Chen Cheng, told the KMT CEC that the Red capital will be taken within a week, according to *AP* from Nanking.

In the Changchun sector, the Nationalists launched their second counter offensive, have reached the vicinity of Nungan and are "pressing on in a relentless race to wipe out the bulk of the Communist forces before they can escape across the Sungari River," *UP* reported.

An *AP* dispatch from Tsingtao said that while military authorities there have admitted a series of military reverses on the part of the Government in Kiaohsien and other nearby points, local businessmen have been saddled with heavy financial burdens for the defense of Tsingtao. The Chinese Chamber of Commerce has been virtually assessed CNC$5,000,000,000, and this is said to be in addition to sums previously levied on the business community of Tsingtao.

Government forces have stormed into Taian, 33 miles south of Tsinan in Shantung, *Reuter's* reported from Nanking. According to the *Hsin Min Pao*, the bodies of the Communists were "piled up like hills."

LOGICAL RESULTS

What U.S. Papers Say . . .

ATTENTION was largely directed towards President Truman's startling proposals to aid Greece and Turkey. The *New York Times* saw some connection between the United States' position on this question and the strong stand which the Generalissimo is taking vis a vis the Communists.

* * *

TRUMAN

REACTION to President Truman's request to Congress for aid to Greece and Turkey dominated editorial opinion in the United States. Middle of the road papers were for the most part favorably impressed; strong opposition came from the extreme right, which clings to isolationism, and from the extreme left, which fears war.

According to the *New York Herald Tribune* Truman "did not proclaim a holy war against Communism. He did declare a resolve to resist further 'coercion whether by force or by infiltration,' and he asked for the ammunition necessary to maintain that resistance....

"But dollars are only a symbol of what he was really talking about, only a beginning in an effort for which much more than money is demanded. What the President was saying was that if the American system is to survive, it must prove its value—just as the totalitarian system has been trying to prove its own value—as an article of export.

"President Truman was asking for dollars, he was also asking for the enthusiasm, the willingness to venture, the belief in our own values, which can prove to the shattered peoples of the world that the American system offers a working alternative to the totalitarian order which is otherwise their only refuge."

While approving of the policy, the *Washington Post* expressed the following reservation:

"However, we hope that our like-minded friends in the United Nations were appraised beforehand of the momentous step upon which we propose to embark. It is entirely in the spirit of the United Nations, that necessary complement and instrument of this foreign policy. The warning cannot be stressed sufficiently that we may fall into the habit of operating outside the United Nations. That would be a fatal reaction. Complete independence in the pursuit of our aims might saddle us with the redemption of blank checks presented to us instead of to the United Nations."

According to the *Baltimore Sun*, "Our task is to demonstrate that legitimate Russian demands and aspirations are not blocked by this action but are, as always, open to negotiation. Our task is to work ceaselessly, even while assuring the integrity of Greece and Turkey, for a removal of the points of difference between Soviet Russia and the United States which have so far kept the peace from coming true."

Opposition was voiced by the reactionary *Chicago Tribune*, which urged the United States "to dedicate itself to the pursuit of its own interests, and let Europe's war alone." In surprising accord, but for different reasons was the liberal press. New York's *PM* sees this move as a "struggle for world power."

According to the *Cleveland Plain Dealer:* "The time must come sooner or later when we must abandon the idea that we can support free institutions and restore democracy far and wide throughout the world by subsidizing the peoples who are on the point of turning away from it, or have turned away from it already." In the same vein, the *Chicago Sun:* "The President's request should not be granted without adequate conditions which assure that we are really helping a free and democratic Greece and not a Fascist Greece."

In commenting on the various reactions to the President's speech, the *Washington Post* summed them up as follows:

"The opposition to the President's proposal joins the extreme right and the extreme left in our political spectrum. The thesis of the rightists is that America should live unto itself. As if this greatest of world powers could possible live passively in the world neighborhood. .... On the leftist side, the arguments are more respectable. Mr. Wallace expounded them the other night. The leftists are worried more by their fears of the Truman policy than by the terms of it. They are afraid that we have declared a holy war on Russia that will lead to physical conflict, that we are stirring up reaction in Turkey or Greece, that we are junking the United Nations. Neither a knowledge of Russian psychology, as we have learned it....nor an exact reading of the Truman message lends substance to these charges..."

* * *

CHINA

THE *New York Times* observed that "China seems to be plunging on into full scale civil war." It further remarked that "for any nation, civil war can be only a choice of desperation—a last and dubious resort.

"Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's words are strong and frank. Perhaps he was encouraged by President Truman's brusque confrontation of Russia and our firmer stand against world Communism.

"Yet the Generalissimo's prospects for crushing the Chinese rebellion seem weaker than they were a year ago.

"His government has lost prestige in the field (of foreign relations) and confidence at home....

"Yet it may be capable of one more mighty effort.... If there is ever to be a field of decision in China's dolorous struggle, it is likely to be around Yenan."

Business Foot-Notes

A "spending depression" has hit Hongkong which may lead to a general depression next summer if China's economic problems remain unsolved by then, *Reuter's* reported from the colony. The inflationary psychology of rushing to shops and purchasing unnecessary goods at any price demanded is gone. The public will now pay exorbitant prices only for necessities.

* * *

After weeks of negotiations, a 99-year military base agreement between the United States and the Philippines was formally signed in Manila March 14. A provision in the treaty says that in the interest of international security any of the bases may be made available to the UN Security Council. Ambassador Paul V. McNutt signed for the United States, and President Manuel Roxas signed for the Philippine Government.

* * *

The United States may reduce its selling prices for Japanese silk even before it originally planned to consider the question of prices, *AP* reported from New York. If the use of silk in textile and hosiery industries does not increase, the government will use other means to accelerate consumption, the Statistical Bureau declared. Silk stockings are selling retail in some sections of the city for as low as US$1 a pair.

* * *

John Ira Rogers, 26-year-old CNRRA Fisheries technician, charged with assaulting Cheng Yung-fang, a pedicab driver, on January 1, was acquitted by the local District Court last week and the supplementary civil action against him for CNC$66,000,000 was likewise dismissed.

* * *

The Kiangsu Provincial Government is reported to have received personal instructions from Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, ordering it to arrest those who fail to pay land taxes in kind (rice), according to the *Lien Ho Wan Pao*. The authorities have found it extremely difficult to collect rice from the people and to overcome these difficulties, the paper said, tax collectors have been empowered to arrest those who fail to pay immediately.

* * *

The Philippine Air Lines announced last week the inauguration of aerial passenger service to Hongkong which will make available flights to Bangkok, Singapore and Batavia through a change of planes in the colony. The fare for the new Shanghai-Hongking flight has been set at US$100. The Shanghai-Manila rate is US$225. Manila to Shanghai PAL planes will soon make the Hongkong stop.

* * *

General Douglas MacArthur this week advocated an early end of military occupation in Japan and the elimination of SCAP's position under a formal peace treaty which would be begun as soon as possible. The control and guidance of Japanese democratization should then continue under the supervision of the United Nations, MacArthur said.

* * *

The Rubber Merchants' Guild told a press conference last week that out of a total of 70 rubber factories in this city, 17 have suspended operations recently owing to poor business. The guild said that its products are sold at prices below cost and urged the Government to slacken the restrictions now imposed on the importation of raw materials needed by the rubber industry.

What Chinese Papers Say...

MOLOTOV's suggestion that China be a subject of discussion among the Foreign Ministers in Moscow aroused widespread adverse criticism among Chinese papers. Truman's speech on the subject of Greece was also discussed thoroughly, although with more diversity of opinion. The Third Plenary Session of the Kuomintang Central Executive Committee and the Generalissimo's speech were of principal interest on the home front.

* * *

MOSCOW

SELDOM has the Chinese press shown such unanimity in its reactions to a subject as in discussing the suggestion that the Chinese problem be aired, officially or unofficially, at the Foreign Ministers' Conference.

The views of KMT-influenced papers is exemplified by those of the *Sin Wan Pao*, which, while acknowledging the friendly concern of other nations over China's troubles, considers discussion at Moscow intervention and an insult to the Chinese people and government. It draws a distinction between Marshall's mission with the consent of China, and the projected discussion against her express wishes. The *Chung Hwa Shih Pao*, organ of the Young China Party, says practically the same thing.

The *Ta Kung Pao* regards this suggestion of Molotov's as outside the scope of the conference and an unfortunate blow at the self-respect of the Chinese people. The paper points out that there is a good deal of diplomatic juggling going on at the conference where one thing may be said when another is meant. It connects this move on Russia's part with United States action in Greece, and warns the Chinese Government against allowing other countries to use the place and the rights of China as objects with which to bargain among themselves.

Finally, the *Ta Kung Pao* says it cannot blame China's neighbors for wanting to see peace in this country, but maintains that the Chinese will be able to solve their own problems; their foreign friends must not be too impatient.

The Liberal-Leftist *Wen Wei Pao* considers that Molotov is calling Gen. Marshall to account for the failure of his mission to China, for the deterioration of the China situation during that mission, and for the continued presence of American troops in China. Under the circumstances, it does not blame Russia. However, Marshall has made discussion of the China situation conditional upon discussion of the question of Allied occupation forces in Europe; this is using China as a political football to be kicked about and is an insult. The paper opposes intervention in Chinese internal affairs by any country.

* * *

TRUMAN

NEXT in interest on the international scene was Truman's declaration on the subject of Greece and Turkey. The *Wen Wei Pao* was particularly bitter:

"....Undoubtedly, this is another bomb thrown at the Moscow Conference. In planning this new "lend-lease," does the United States really want to stir up another major world storm? Or does she simply want to use this gesture to browbeat the Soviet Union into submission, so as to carry out her plan for world domination?

"At any rate, this is an attempt full of explosive possibilities. In the past the United States has gloriously served as the arsenal of the democracies, but now she wants to become a full-fledged anti-Soviet magazine. In this way, she is wasting too rapidly the 'capital' of the late President F. D. Roosevelt and showing too little regard for the wheel of history."

In another editorial the same paper describes this move as a U.S. attempt to "safeguard the security of capitalism" by aiding corrupt and obsolete political regimes in order to use them as vanguards and fortresses against the Soviet. It sees in this action the danger of a third world war.

According to the *Ta Kung Pao* aid to Greece and Turkey is much less important than the principle enunciated. At a time when international cooperation is vital, it has stirred up an ideological conflict. Whether this attempt to build a defense line is effective or not, it has at least clarified the United States' attitude before the Foreign Ministers' Conference. If Russia can be as frank it may make the maintenance of a lasting world peace more likely.

The *Shun Pao* expresses unconditional approval of President Truman's "warning." Now that the United States has taken so firm a stand, other countries which love peace should refuse to be threatened by any totalitarian form of government. Whether we shall have world peace or not now depends upon Soviet Russia's attitude.

* * *

CHINA

DOMESTIC news was dominated by the Third Plenary Session of the KMT Central Executive Committee and the Generalissimo's declaration.

The *Chung Yang Jih Pao* points out that this is a fitting occasion for the Kuomintang to correct its many weaknesses. There are certain undesirable elements who, violating the Party principles and Party platform as well as the Party organization and Party discipline, have openly attacked the Party and defended the enemy party. A second Party purge is recommended, getting rid of all wavering elements.

Other KMT influenced papers such as the *Sin Wan Pao* saw room for improvement in political policies and bureaucratic administration.

Who's Who in China

GENERAL KUO CHEN-LUNG, Army officer and government official, Chairman of Kansu Provincial Government; born at An-san Hsien, Kweichow, in 1890; graduated from Kweichow Military

Kuo Chen-lung

（谷正倫字紀常）

Primary School and Wuhan Military Higher School; after graduation, went to Japan for higher education and was graduated from Japanese Officers' Academy, majoring in artillery, 1916; returning to China, rose successively to rank of commander of artillery regiment, 1st Division, Kweichow Army; appointed commander of 1st and 7th Infantry Regiments, Kweichow Army, 1917; commander of 2nd Composite Brigade, Kweichow Army; commander of South Route Peace Preservation Corps, 1920; promoted commander-in-chief of Central Kweichow Army, 1921; vice-commander of 2nd Division Revolutionary Army and concurrently commander of 1st Brigade, 1926; promoted commander, 1st Division, 40th Army, Revolutionary Army; commander of Nanking Curfew Command, 1927; commander, Capital Peace Preservation Corps, Nanking, 1928; appointed provost marshal and concurrently commander, Nanking Garrison Command, 1932; the same year, was elected member of 5th Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; commander of Pacification Corps of Hunan, Hupeh, Szechuen and Kweichow border region; deputy commander-in-chief of 6th War Zone, 1939; Governor of Kansu Province since 1940; was elected member of 6th Central Executive Committee of the Kuomintang; now is Deputy Director of Generalissimo's Northwest Headquarters, National Military Council; address: c/o Kansu Provincial Government, Lanchow.

China was included in the 14-nation steering committee of the International Wheat Conference which opened with the attendance of 40 nations in London late this week. The first session was devoted entirely to stressing the gravity of the world wheat situation.

* * *

Minister of Information Peng Hsueh-pei told a press conference in Nanking that the resignation of Foreign Minister Wang Shih-chieh had been rejected by Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek "who expressed full confidence in him and asked him to remain."

NEW BOOKS OF INTEREST

Documentary

THE WAR REPORTS OF GENERAL GEORGE C. MARSHALL, GENERAL H. H. ARNOLD, ADMIRAL ERNEST J. KING. *Foreword by Walter Millis. Published by J. B. Lippincott Company, Philadelphia and New York.* 800 *pp.*, US$7.50. *Reviewed by J. R. Kaim.*

SO far as this reviewer knows what may be termed private, reliable, sober reports on World War II, did not formerly exist. Some sectors of the various fronts have been described. Several personal experiences, adventures and adversities have been described. But these war reports not only offer a complete though condensed history of America's participation in the war, but are and probably will remain for quite a time to come the only reliable basis of future and more detailed accounts.

The three reports are supplementary to each other. They are not only a record of war events. They show the difficulties, the hardships, certainly, but they also prove one fact that is today of the highest importance and probably will be of even greater importance in years to come: the reports make it quite clear that American victories were not achieved simply by overwhelming force.

Being a civilian, this reviewer can say nothing about the strategical problems with which the Chief of Staff, the Commander of the Air Forces and the Chief of Naval Operations were faced. Still, he understands enough of military matters to comprehend that the United States was not only confronted with the problem of production—the solution of which Nazi-infected people consider the real cause of American successes—but with hundreds of pure strategic difficulties.

That the Germans lost the war in a manner unparalleled since the days of Carthage has often been attributed to the Hitlerites' "stupidity" in fighting Russia before the western countries were eliminated. But the master-race was convinced, in spite of Hitler's earlier statement that Germany never again should fight a war on two fronts, that no one could resist the Nazi war machine. When the French, believed to be good soldiers, could be overrun within a few weeks, what had one to fear of American interference?

America, this reviewer was taught by a non-German Nazi, is but a "balloon," a hollow, inflated thing; American interference might be disagreeable but could alter nothing fundamentally.

It is the consequence of such glorious convictions that, even now, Germans in Germany come out with a repetition of their 1919 slogan: the German army did not lose the war, defeat was the fault of a few incompetent generals and when the Allies landed in France, there was no real resistance; the long fight near Caen was not a demonstration of Allied strength; on the contrary, it showed the German strength!

The sober original records of the course of operations and of how they were planned will help to destroy many of the legends and lies now in circulation. "German defenses on all beaches were formidable," says General Marshall and, speaking of the Siegfried Line, he says: "the Siegfried defenses were formidable, as anticipated, and our divisions paid heavily for each inch of ground they tore from the fanatical Nazi defenders."

Explaining the difficulties confronting the allies on the China front, Marshall's report states that all the resources the United States could make available to Lt. Gen. Stilwell were allocated for the task of reestablishing land communications to China. But the supply was poor, too poor, indeed: "It was urgently desired to furnish greater Allied resources in the East than were allotted. They simply were not available."

Many of the obstacles, hardships, handicaps witnessed during the war but seldom if ever fully understood by newspaper readers all over the world are comprehended by the reader of these records. Apart from this, readers, laymen as well as experts, grasp that there can be little hope for any power to jeopardize the peace of the world if, as Admiral King, states, "the United States will hereafter remain ever ready to support and maintain the peace of the world by being ever ready to back up its words with deeds."

Poor Prophet

THE VIGIL OF A NATION *by Lin Yutang. Published by John Day Company, New York,* 1945. 256 *pp.*, US$2.75. *Reviewed by S. E. Shifrin.*

THIS is a medley of a story of a journey to wartime China mixed and shaken with history and current politics. It is not much else. Those readers who pick up the book expecting to get a rounded, objective picture of China at war in 1943-44 will not get it. Instead, a subjective rambling, showing among other things a fact which Lin Yutang does not even attempt to deny—that he is allergic to Communists.

He has done well in the past as an interpreter of China to the American reader, he has done much more poorly as a political prophet. Considering that even news-hardened commentators slip up it is not surprising that an amateur's prediction of no civil war in post-war China did not come off. In this he had distinguished company, but as a Chinese he could have known better.

Among GIs who came to China during the war many have read his interpretations of things Chinese. They have been disappointed by reality, but more than a vicissitude in Sino-American relations, it is sure to show on book sales returns of an author who, as he says, gets his income from his books. The last book which he has so far written is unlikely to change the trend, containing among examples of shoddy logic his unqualified claim that sharp anti-Confucianism equals anti-nationalism in China.

If only some of the defendants on charges of collaboration had seen the argument it would have made a fine string to their bow. After all the praise the puppets and the Japanese have heaped upon Confucius in wartime they could lay claim to being the only true-blue nationalists in China.

Redskin Brothers

IN THE HANDS OF THE SENECAS *by Walter D. Edmonds. Published by Little, Brown and Company, Boston,* 1947. 213 *pp. Reviewed by Marion Barney.*

AS usual, Mr. Edmonds is strong on the local color. As an adventure story, this leaves something to be desired. It is by no means as effective as *Drums Along The Mohawk.*

The scene is upper New York state, when the British in Niagara were offering eight dollars apiece for the scalps of the rebels. A war party made quite a haul raiding a small settlement called Dygartsbush, and also led off a small contingent of women and children prisoners. The book is an account of the vicissitudes of several of the captives. Cathy Breen, hired girl of the wild Kellys; Delia Borst, who became wife to the chief; Martha Dygart, who was enslaved, and the children, Ellen Mitchel and Pete Kelly, who were adopted into a tribe. Curiously enough, there is a happy ending for each of these unfortunates.

Most Americans are familiar with the virtue and fortitude of their forbears from early childhood. In case their memory of the homely morals of adolescent literature fails them this book will recall it. The Indians are quite vividly dirty, the scenery is vividly clean, and everyone is realistically ungrammatical.

Nevertheless, the book offers a convincing picture of frontier life and particularly of Indian lore. Some of the minor characters are quite interesting. My favorite was the redoubtable Mrs. Spaats, who, unfortunately, got scalped in the first section.

The book is unpretentious and inoffensive. It has little to offer anyone who has read Mr. Edmonds' earlier works against the same historical background. It is to be recommended for adolescents, unless they are squeamish about ladies being forcibly married to Indians, no matter how delicately the matter is treated.

Travel

HOLIDAY, *a monthly magazine published by The Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia. February* 1947 *issue.* US$-0.50, 160 *pp. Reviewed by M. B.*

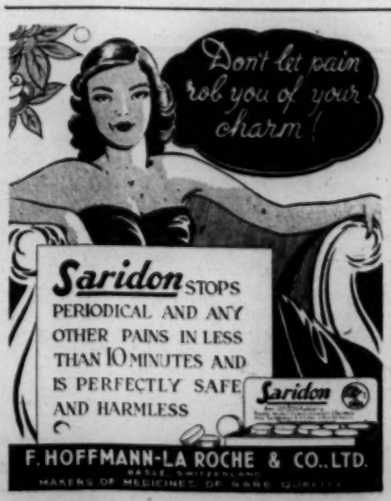
IF you like shiny paper and bright colors this magazine will do as well as another. Brilliant photos of California filling stations and a painting of the "Primitive" school of thought by somebody named Grandma Moses; everything from Chris-Craft to John Frederics' creations for the well heeled vacationer, among the advertisements; plenty of "cheesecake."

This issue seems to have concentrated principally on California, a compliment which will, presumably, be paid other playgrounds in successive issues. There are contributions from travelers in letter and in article form. The best is an article by Bemelmans illustrated after the author's own inimitable fashion, dealing with post-war Paris, but even this essay does not seem up to the great man's *New Yorker* standards.

There is also an article on the New Orleans Mardi Gras by Steele Chase which is enough to knock your eye out, pictorially.

Among the regular features are a calendar of events and "Facts For Holidays," and the usual movie reviews.

It isn't very interesting.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4	6	8	2	10	12	16	72	82	84	TRAIN NO.	1	5	15	7	3	9	11	71	81	83
I, II Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	I, II N'king Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I Wusih Excur.	I Wusih Excur.	STATIONS	I, II H'chow Excur. Throu. Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II III Exp.	I, II Exp.	I, II Exp.	I, II III Night Exp.	I, II Night Exp.	I Wusih Excur.	I Wusih Excur.	I Wusih Excur.
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9.36	11.54	13.55	16.14	1.22	2.08	2.50	20.05	9.25	23.30	A WUSIH D	12.11	13.24	15.14	16.27	20.10	3.39	4.26	10.15	20.55	15.40
9.42	12.06	14.02	16.23	1.29	2.15	3.00				D WUSIH A	12.04	13.18	15.08	16.21	20.03	3.33	4.19			
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10.40	13.08	15.15	17.19	2.37	3.26	4.13	Suspended on Sunday	Run on Sunday	Run on Sunday	D CHANGCHOW A	11.06	12.09	13.55	15.08	19.06	2.24	3.20	Suspended on Sunday	Run on Saturday	Run on Sunday
11.38	14.00	16.13		3.56	4.29	5.16				A TANYANG D		11.09	12.40	14.05	18.12	1.07	2.03			
11.41	14.03	16.17		4.00	4.33	5.20				D TANYANG A		11.05	12.36	13.55	18.03	1.02	2.00			
12.18	14.40	17.01	18.46	4.46	5.18	6.02				A CHINKIANG D	9.32	10.28	11.44	13.07	17.23	0.09	1.07			
12.25	14.45	17.17	18.53	4.55	5.27	6.09				D WEST A	9.24	10.21	11.38	12.59	17.15	23.56	1.00			
13.55	16.10	18.50	20.20	6.30	7.15	7.50				A NANKING D	8.00	9.00	10.00	11.00	15.45	22.00	23.00			

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Excursion Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Excursion Through Expresses II	"Tai Hu" Excursion
SHANGHAI N. TO:—										
KUNSHAN	52	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.			
SOOCHOW	87	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	20,000.
WUSIH	129	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.	19,500.	10,500.	20,000.
CHANGCHOW	168	14,000.	16,000.	7,000.	8,000.	3,500.	4,000.	19,500.	10,500.	
TANYANG	213	16,000.	20,000.	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	30,000.	16,500.	
CHINKIANG WEST	243	18,000.	22,000.	9,000.	11,000.	4,500.	5,500.	30,000.	16,500.	
NANKING	312	24,000.	28,000.	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	30,000.	16,500.	

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW LINE
TIME TABLE

23	21	61	67	25	1	41	27	TRAIN NO.	24	42	2	68	26	22	62	28
I, II III Exp.	West Lake Throu.	II, III Ord.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	I, II H'chow Throu. Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II III Exp.	STATIONS	I, II III Exp.	II, III Ord.	I, II N'king Throu. Exp.	IV Mixed	I, II III Exp.	West Lake Excur.	II, III IV Ord.	I, II III Exp.
6.45	8.00	8.15		11.30	16.00	16.15	22.45	D SHANGHAI NORTH A	9.15	12.15	12.35		18.55	20.05	22.30	23.30
7.05	8.16	8.36	9.00	11.53	16.19	16.36	23.06	D SHANGHAI WEST D	8.58	11.55	12.20	17.20	18.37	19.49	22.13	23.12
7.49		9.46	10.29	12.38	17.03	17.46	23.50	A SUNGKIANG D	7.51	10.44	11.26	15.29	17.48		21.00	22.16
7.54		9.56	10.40	12.43	17.08	17.51	23.55	D SUNGKIANG A	7.47	10.38	11.21	15.22	17.39		20.54	22.11
9.02	10.02	11.40	12.50	13.50	18.16	19.23	1.06	A KASHING D	6.35	9.04	10.13	13.10	16.20	17.54	19.25	21.00
9.16	10.08	11.50	13.15	13.58	18.26	19.33	1.16	D KASHING A	6.28	8.55	10.04	12.45	16.11	17.47	19.12	20.50
10.00		12.33	14.52	14.32	19.01	20.16	1.50	D YEHZAH D	5.56	8.14	9.31	11.53	15.39		18.29	20.18
10.31		13.18	15.56	15.04	19.32	21.01	2.21	A CHANGAN-TSENG D	5.23	7.27	8.58	10.40	15.06		17.42	19.34
10.36		13.26	16.10	15.11	19.37	21.06	2.26	D TSENG A	5.19	7.22	8.54	10.27	15.02		17.37	19.27
11.30	11.55	14.45	18.10	16.20	20.30	22.20	3.25	A HANGCHOW D	4.25	6.10	8.00	8.30	14.00	16.00	16.25	18.25

FARE LIST

STATIONS	Kilo.	I Class Ordinary Express		II Class Ordinary Express		III Class Ordinary Express		"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Excursion Through Expresses I	"Triumph" Express, Nanking & Hangchow Excursion Through Expresses II	"West Lake" Excursion
SHANGHAI N. TO:—										
SUNGKIANG	45	4,000.	10,000.	2,000.	5,000.	1,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	
KASHING	99	8,000.	10,000.	4,000.	5,000.	2,000.	2,500.	19,500.	10,500.	15,000.
YEHZAH	126	10,000.	12,000.	5,000.	6,000.	2,500.	3,000.	19,500.	10,500.	
CHANGANTSENG	151	12,000.	14,000.	6,000.	7,000.	3,000.	3,500.	19,500.	10,500.	
HANGCHOW	190	14,000.	18,000.	7,000.	9,000.	3,500.	4,500.	19,500.	10,500.	25,000.

NANKING-SHANGHAI RAILWAY SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION

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